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POLES MUTINY; ARE TAKEN INTO AUSTRIAN ARMY

First and Fourth Regiments of the Legions Recently Formed Oppose Going to the Front—Political Situation in Poland

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—According to a Cracow message, the first and fourth regiments of the Polish Legions, recently sent to Przemysl, mutinied and have been disbanded, the officers and men being incorporated in the Austrian Army.

Meanwhile a Vienna telegram states that the formation of the Polish Cabinet is making progress, adding that the nomination of Mr. Mikulski or Mr. Pomszki as Premier is now more probable than that of Count Tarrowski. Conservative and Democratic circles in Galicia are described as delighted with the new Polish settlement, while the Peoples Party, Pan-Poles and Socialists deplore the continuance of the régime of a government-general and the maintenance of the dual occupation system.

In the Kingdom of Poland itself the Club Politique des Parties du Royaume de Pologne, which represents a large section of public opinion, has announced it took no part in evolving the Central Powers' new scheme or in the selection of the new Council of Regency. It observes, however, that the latter is now offered a wide sphere of action and may achieve favorable results if it acts constantly in conformity with the recognition that the nation has been and is the sole source of supreme power.

It therefore calls on the Council of Regency not to prejudice the frontiers or the Constitution of the Polish State without previous reference to the nation, to offer the crown to no one, to sign no treaty, either political or commercial, that may prejudice Poland's future; to protect the nation against the destructive consequences of war, such as requisitions and exploitation by the occupying powers, and to employ the Polish forces on effective constructive work.

In Germany the reactionary organs continue to comment unfavorably on the new Polish settlement and threaten the Poles at the same time with dire consequences if they fail this time to cooperate satisfactorily with the Central Powers.

Meanwhile, the Leipziger Volkszeitung, the Socialist minority organ, attacks the antidemocratic character of the fresh Polish settlement. The Central Powers, it remarks, had a unique opportunity of proving to the whole world their recognition of the right of peoples to determine their own destiny, but instead they have again imposed a form of government on the Poles without consulting them, thus showing that they still adhere to the old system. The paper adds that democrats will have to draw their own conclusions from this attitude.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

For days past, as has been indicated in dispatches to this paper, an intense bombardment, growing at times into a violent drumhead fire, has been poured out by the British batteries upon the German lines east of Ypres. This has always so far been the prelude to an attack in force, after a long series of raids have kept the enemy uncertain and disturbed. The Germans, suspecting this, had literally covered the ground to be advanced over with concrete redoubts, barbed wire entanglements and defenses of every description. These had, to a large extent, been accounted for by the bombardment, but masses of machine guns and numbers of undestroyed forts still blocked the way, when, at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning the British troops went over the top, on a front of eight miles between the Ypres-Comines and the Ypres-Staden railways. When night fell the whole of the ultimate objectives had been reached, and some 2000 prisoners and a few guns already accounted for.

Two railway lines run out of Ypres, one slightly southeast to Comines, the other northwest through Langemarck to Staden. In the triangle so formed Sir Douglas Haig's attack was delivered. Its ultimate eastern limit was the hamlet of Veldhoek, almost due east of Ypres, though slightly to the south, and the line of entrenched woods and farms to the north, beginning with Inverness Copse, just west of Veldhoek, and then, immediately to the north, Glencorse Wood and Nonne Boschen, and after an interval Potsdam Farm, Vampire Farm, and Borey Farm, and then, again to the north, the hamlet of Zevengote, Iberian Farm, and the strongly entrenched position known as Gallipoli. The first rush of the attack carried the North Country regiments into Inverness Copse, whilst the Australians stormed Glencorse Wood and Nonne Boschen.

At the same time the Scottish and South African brigades forced their way into Potsdam, Vampire, and Borey farms, whilst the West Lancashire Territorials carried Iberian Farm, and

IRISH CONVENTION TO MEET NEXT IN CORK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—The nineteenth meeting of the Irish convention was held, yesterday, at Regent's House, Trinity College, when discussion of proposals for the future government of Ireland was continued. The debate was adjourned until Tuesday next, when the convention will reassemble in Cork.

FOOD CONTROL IN GREAT BRITAIN

Lord Rhondda Tells of the Methods Adopted for Food Control in Cooperation With United States and Canada

LONDON, England (Friday)—Inauguration of a food economy campaign in Great Britain was announced today by Lord Rhondda, Food Controller.

"If voluntary measures fail," he said, "I shall have no compunction in putting the nation on compulsory rationing."

Lord Rhondda added that the danger of the situation did not lie in the submarine peril, but in the world's shortage of cereals, meats and fats. He made this statement to the American correspondents after telling them that the minimum foodstuff requirements from the United States and Canada during the forthcoming 12 months would be more than 10,000,000 tons representing an expenditure of £250,000,000. The Food Commissioner also announced measures for stabilizing the sugar trade, with a committee in New York to supervise Cuban purchases.

"The establishment of this committee and of a meats and fats executive," said Lord Rhondda, "is typical of the way in which we are all now working together to solve the allied food problem with the least possible dislocation of trade and in a united determination that the armies and civil populations shall be provided at a fair price with food enough to assure victory."

"Most of the money is to be spent in the United States for cereals, hog products, sugar and meat. In view of the figures, it is necessary to emphasize the vital importance of the continuance of the closest possible cooperation between Mr. Hoover, the American Food Controller, and Mr. Hanna, Food Controller of Canada, and myself. Several steps in this direction have been taken. The first is the formation by France, Italy and Great

(Continued on page two, column three)

CENSORSHIP IS TO BE STRICTER

New Law Provisions Will Close Channels Through Which Military Information Has Been Reaching Germany

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Trading-With-the-Enemy Bill was further amended on Thursday when a section was added by the Senate and House conferees embodying a provision for censorship, under regulations of the President, of mail, cable, radio or other communication between the United States and foreign countries.

It is designed to prevent military information from reaching Germany by relay through neutral countries. The provision was inserted at the request of federal departments having knowledge that many messages have reached Germany in code, by steamer and otherwise. It was made a part of the conferees' report and will be presented to the Senate Saturday.

The section reads:

"Whenever during the present war the President shall deem that the public safety demands, he may cause to be censored under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time establish communications by mail, cable, radio and other means of transmission passing between the United States and any such foreign countries as he may specify, or which may be carried by any vessel or other means of transportation touching at any port or place or territory and bound to or from or any such foreign territory."

Another clause provides heavy penalties against "any person who willfully evades or attempts to evade the submission of any such communication to such censorship, or who willfully uses or attempts to use any code or other device for the purpose of concealing from such censorship the intended meaning of such communication."

A general mails provision is now in operation under a provision of the espionage act, but the new provision is regarded as greatly extending government censorship authority.

(Continued on page two, column four)

Swedish Mail Detained

Diplomatic Pouches for Washington Held at Halifax

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four diplomatic mail pouches sent by the Swedish Foreign Office to the Legation in Washington are being detained at Halifax by the British authorities. They were taken from the steamer on which were Dr. Hjalmar Lundvold, who is coming to the United States as a special envoy, and First Secretary Reuterswerd of the Swedish Foreign Office.

Baron Akernhielm, the Swedish charge, called at the State Department on Thursday and was understood to have taken up the matter with officials there in an effort to have the mail quickly forwarded to its destination.

The pouches were said to have contained among other mail, statistics on consumption, production, importation and exportation of foodstuffs and other commodities in Sweden, which were requested by the United States Government in its negotiations with the Swedish Commercial Mission in this country seeking to reach an agreement on exports of goods to Sweden.

The mission of First Secretary Reuterswerd to this country was not disclosed, but Dr. Lundvold comes to replace Dr. Herman de Lagerkrantz, who was the head of the Swedish Commercial Mission. Axel Robert Norvalf, who has been acting head of the mission, went to New York on Thursday to meet Dr. Lundvold and First Secretary Reuterswerd.

With the advantage his membership in the Senate gives him of immunity from arrest, Senator La Follette went further in preaching against war policies than any other speaker has dared to do at this conference, though Mayor Thomas van Lear of Minneapolis, a Socialist, immediately preceded him on the evening program.

Mr. La Follette's address repeated much of the matter that has been made familiar through his speeches in the Senate. He adjured the farmers not to be frightened out of their right of free speech by the threats of the secret service agents, who have been watching this meeting, and at his words a heavy visaged German seated on the speakers' platform rose, and throwing his arms into the air, shouted "Free Speech! Free Speech!"

Mr. La Follette said that the United States had insufficient cause to enter the war, that passengers had no legal right to cross the seas on ammunition ships, and repeated other arguments, made familiar by pro-Germans.

At one point a gallery spectator asked, "How about the Louisiana?" and at another the speaker's courage was impugned from other parts of the house. It was, however, a gathering sympathetic with La Follette's views, and the cheering was frequent.

In contrast to the criticism of the nation's war policies and its price-fixing program, which have been frequent during the conference, was the speech on Thursday afternoon of H. J. Waters, president of Kansas Agricultural College, and member of the Wheat Fixing Board.

"Today there is only one side on which a loyal American may be found, and that is on the side of the Stars and Stripes," he said. "Since we are at war, it is necessary for us to make sacrifices, and the smallest sacrifice anyone can make is that of money."

Mr. Waters called attention to the fact that the fixed price of \$2.20 in Chicago for wheat is for the entire 1917 crop, and continues in effect to July next, when the guarantee of not less than \$2, fixed by Congress, is in effect.

Moreover, while the world is short of available wheat, there actually exists a surplus of this crop, with Australia offering a reserve of 180,000,000 bushels at \$1.

The surplus crops of Argentina and India are large, and that of Russia, though it cannot be reached, if peace were to come, would be a great price factor.

The Government price, therefore, acts as an insurance and protection for the farmer in any eventuality.

If the war should end by the time next year's crop goes on the market, the Government guarantee would mean a loss to the Government of \$600,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

At the closing session President A. C. Townley of the league and Mayor van Lear attacked the newspapers and the interests which are making profits out of the war.

Opening a new attack on an eight-mile front east of Ypres, the British forces have gained their objective and captured many prisoners

POEMS WRITTEN TO FAN FLAMES OF DISCONTENT

I. W. W. Songs Published With This Avowed Intent—Leader Says Men Prize Them Highly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The antinational character of the Industrial Workers of the World is illustrated in the I. W. W. song book, a small paper backed booklet of 50 pages or so which is now being brought to public attention with the federal inquiry into the labor organization. The book of songs, written by members of the I. W. W. to popular airs, appears to be much prized by the "wobblies," which is the name by which the I. W. W. refer to themselves. "They use it all the time" remarked William D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., asked when the book came in hand. "On the job and all the time." Haywood said the book has run into 13 editions.

The book is entitled "Songs of the Workers—on the Road, in the Jungles and in the Shops," and on the outside cover is prominently stated the purpose of its publication in these words:

"I shall have no compunction in putting the nation on compulsory rationing."

(Continued on page two, column four)

ANTIWAR CHEERS
FOR LA FOLLETTE

Senator, at St. Paul Meeting, Under License of Immunity, Proclaims Doctrine Opposed to Policies of Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—What may prove to be the opening gun in the effort to make Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin the presidential candidate of the Farmers National Nonpartisan League in 1920, was fired at a big meeting on Thursday night, which closed the "High Cost of Living Conference" here, under the auspices of that league. Senator La Follette was received with an ovation by a crowd of 6000 persons, made up of farmers, labor men, Socialists and German-Americans.

It was frankly an antiwar meeting, a gathering in which sentiments were expressed more strongly disloyal to the nation in its time of stress than at any other that has been permitted in this State.

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COALITION PLAN URGED IN RUSSIA

Socialists and Soviet Members See Difficulties Ahead of Cabinet Composed of One Group—Big Cossack Meeting Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—A proclamation has been issued by several members of the central executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in conjunction with some revolutionary Socialists, Minimalists and anti-Zimmerwaldists, regarding Russia's present situation. The proclamation declares the country has been deprived of its effective power through disregard "for the principle of a Coalition Government," which form of government it is considered revolutionary democracy requires. The proclamation asserts that this disregard will have serious results, as no democracy can be governed by a cabinet exclusively bourgeois or exclusively Socialist.

The proclamation, therefore, concludes by appealing to all parties to attend the approaching democratic conference in a united spirit so as to avoid civil strife and to check the anarchist elements on the one side and the reactionary forces on the other.

Yesterday the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates negotiated over the telephone with General Bogayevsky, Cossack vice-hetman, at Novo Cherkask, with the object of defining the position between the Provisional Government and the local Cossack Government. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates stated they require Cossack loyalty to the Provisional Government and only movements of troops to be in conformity with Government orders and an institution of inquiry into the Kaledin affair. The Cossacks replied satisfactorily and agreed to submit General Kaledin to a course of justice on condition that Cossack delegates attended the court. It was finally agreed for delegates of both parties to meet in Petrograd.

The War Minister has conceded to

Russian subjects of German origin residing in German colonies in Russia

the right to enter military schools or to obtain an officer's rank.

Wednesday—It is now definitely

stated that General Korniloff is to be tried by court-martial with a jury.

Yielding to the wishes of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the Government has agreed that the trial will be held in the war zone and not at Petrograd. The Cossack meeting at Novo Cherkask is being attended by representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and of the municipal councils of Moscow and other central Russian towns.

The Petrograd council is also likely to be represented. General Kaledin refused the office of honorary president in view of the Government's recent attempt to deprive him of his command. The Vice-Hetman General Bogayevsky, gave his inaugural address and explained the objects of General Kaledin's recent action in the Don region. He declared that hidden forces, probably German agents, were endeavoring to cause dissension between Central Russia and the Don region.

Mr. Nekrasoff, the recent vice-president of the Council of Ministers, has been appointed Governor-General of

when occasion demands. It would, of course, be the height of injustice to hold the American population of German origin responsible for organizations of whose true aims and activities they are kept in complete ignorance.

Evidence Conclusive Government's Charges of German Plotting Substantiated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Today's revelations of the State Department about Count von Bernstorff, following closely the Swedish-German-Argentine-Mexico-Philippines exposure and coupled with the Zimmerman Mexican-Japanese plot note, clinches this Government's contention that Germany carried on active plottings and propaganda all over the world. This messenger, however, was the first positive evidence made public that Count von Bernstorff had personal guilty knowledge of the German intrigue in this nation. It had long been suspected that he was the directing head of anti-American work and this Government had proved that his colleague, the Austrian Ambassador, was conducting a plot while the two countries were still at peace.

Count von Bernstorff's advice concerning Ireland was apparently headed, for in one of his peace pronouncements, Germany made "much of the fact that she was for home rule in Ireland and in India. The von Bernstorff note showed clearly that the envoy had been intriguing for some time, because it pointed out that the money would be paid out "as on former occasions."

The date of the communication was at the time when Germany and the United States were directly on the verge of breaking relations, and in less than 10 days later the Teutons put into effect their unwarred sub-mitting decree.

It is significant also that during this particular period Count von Bernstorff was telling the press that he would do all in his power to prevent war between Germany and the United States.

And he continued to say, even after the break, that he would use his influence upon reaching Berlin to avoid actual hostilities. He was known to be sending messages to his home Government at that time endeavoring to straighten out the tangled relations of the two countries. Count von Bernstorff, while professing to feel kindly toward the United States, wished to avoid war simply for the reason that American strength would turn the balance against Germany, authorities here say.

The State Department did not announce the name of the organization which was to handle the \$50,000, though probably investigation has given the Government a line on its identity. Just how the message came into the United States Government's possession is kept a secret, as is the case with all documents proving Germany's guilt.

Inquiry Demanded

Congress Leaders Want Bernstorff
"Organization" Brought to Light

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Determination to unearth the "organization" through which Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador, worked in his efforts to prevent war, developed in Congress today. House and Senate leaders, astonished at the announcement of Secretary Lansing, immediately demanded searching inquiry. That an organization—powerful and richly supplied—was at Bernstorff's command is certain in the light of Secretary Lansing's expose, it was agreed. But it operated without the legislators' knowledge of its financial backing, members declared.

"Von Bernstorff had a big organization and an expensive one working on Congress," said Representative Adamson of Georgia. "There were not only telegram sending agencies, but in Washington hotels I myself heard many bewailed women talking peace. I thought at the time they were German spies and later my suspicions were confirmed. The matter should be carefully investigated."

"I have heard," said Representative Heflin of Alabama, "that there is a card gambling room in Washington, conducted by Germans, where members of Congress in favor of peace at any price are extremely lucky when they play cards."

Representative Howard of Georgia stated: "This money was not all used for telegrams. Some was used directly, and I think I can pick out the men who got it. They look whole lot more prosperous than they ever did before."

Representative McLemore of Texas, author of several antiwar resolutions, said: "I never saw the signs of any such organization at work on the House. Possibly one of the organizations which bombarded us periodically with telegrams both for and against war is meant. Aside from the receipt of telegrams, I know of nothing that could possibly be termed propaganda. No man representing any organization ever spoke to me."

Senator Norris of Nebraska, termed as one of the "willful twelve," said he had "heard repeatedly that both Germany and England used large sums of money in this country. Personally, I know nothing of it. No organization I know of got any German money or any other kind. Assuredly, no German money was used to influence the members of Congress who were against war."

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, another of the "willful twelve," said he "never talked with anybody in the Senate or out of it about a vote against war. I never meant any man to lobby with me, nor to discuss public questions with me. Hence, I know absolutely nothing about the use of German money in Congress or elsewhere, and I can make no comment on the State Department's announcement."

Senator Stone: "That is an insult to this Government. It is absolutely in-

tolerable. Any representative of a foreign Government who makes such an attempt to interfere with the affairs of this Government well deserves to be given his passport."

"I never heard of such a thing," said Senator Kirby of Arkansas. "Nobody ever approached me who had been paid by Germany."

"I don't believe there was any such organization," Senator Kenyon of Iowa said. "Members of Congress are very helpless in cases like this. Any scoundrel can use the names of congressmen in ways that might ruin them. But as for use of German money to influence Congress, I don't believe it."

Senator Saulsbury, president pro tem of the Senate, is among those favoring an investigation. "I am past being surprised at anything a German diplomatist does," said Mr. Saulsbury. "\$8 favor referring the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and going into it clear to the bottom."

"Received Nothing"

American Union Against Militarism Is Declared Innocent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the American Union Against Militarism had no connection with the von Bernstorff intrigue just exposed was vehemently declared by Charles T. Hallinan, its Washington spokesman, today. He said that contributions received by his organization consisted only of sums received from Quakers and Socialists. "I know nothing about the affair," he said. "Our organization received no part of the \$50,000. If the State Department knows the name of the organization," he added, "it should be made public. It is an outrage to cast suspicion on the innocent."

John B. Moore Questioned

Secretary of Irish Organization Says He Is Uninformed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The inference in the von Bernstorff message given out by Secretary Lansing and the organization through which Berlin was asked by its Ambassador to spend \$50,000 for influencing Congress to prevent war might be an Irish organization led this bureau to ask John B. Moore, secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, whether he had any knowledge of the matter.

Mr. Moore had not heard of the Lansing announcement. He expressed keen interest in it, but preferred not to make any statement until he can familiarize himself thoroughly with its contents. The Friends of Irish Freedom have been especially active recently in an anti-British propaganda, a campaign which has resulted in the present grand jury investigation of charges that seditious utterances have been made at the organization street meetings.

GUATEMALA FOOD PRICES REGULATED

SPAIN URGED TO CONSERVE HER INDUSTRY

Madrid Business Men Ask the
Government to Halt Certain
Exports and Make Survey

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday) — The Madrid Chamber of Industry is pressuring the Government on many important economic matters. It complains of exports that are causing the greatest inconvenience and even danger in the country, such as chloride of lime, which is used for bleaching and other purposes, of which there is now an extraordinary scarcity in Spain, due to exports.

"My answer is that unless prices determined upon are fair, an unnecessary burden is placed on the backs of the allied governments, European consumers, American and Canadian tax payers, and, reactively, on every food consumer in America for the sole benefit of a small section of the community.

"I am now able to limit the profits derived by those engaged in the food industries of the United Kingdom. We examine the books and apply a system of cost and expense. I expect to hear that Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hanna have taken similar steps so that we will be able to assure the people that the existing high prices of imported food do not represent profiteering.

"In this connection the Belgian question, it is maintained, is evidently intended to play a leading part, especially as concessions in that connection are relied on to mollify the Entente and particularly American opinion. There is, however, no indication that any German circle, except perhaps that of the Extreme Socialists, is prepared at present really to relinquish Belgium and to forgo "guarantees" that would leave her a German dependency.

It is now considered certain that the German and Austrian replies to the papal note will contain no concrete proposals but that the German note will claim to be based on the Reichstag peace resolution. This alone, the German democratic press argues, implies a willingness to surrender Belgium, while the German Government's plan is perhaps still more specifically outlined in an obviously inspired Berlin communication to the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten.

This communication observes that the dominating fact on which a discussion of the Belgian question must be based is that Germany holds Belgium firmly. Belgium's future, however, must be decided in conjunction with all questions of peace and war and not considered by itself, and as the German Government seeks peace by agreement and compromise it will be ready to follow suit if the "enemy renounces his territorial and political policy of conquest." In such circumstances, Germany would be undoubtedly ready to restore Belgian independence, provided the rights of various Belgian nationalities and Belgian neutrality were guaranteed. Meanwhile, the communication concludes that Belgium, like every other occupied region, will naturally be useful to Germany as a pawn.

The poems themselves may seem to the reader well calculated to inflame the seeds of rebellion, for they have apparently been composed without the slightest regard for the finer instincts of the race. Their writers would seem to have lost all respect, not only for the traditions of their country and religion but for the foundation thoughts of liberty and control.

All of the songs are written to popular and well-known airs, not even the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Onward Christian Soldiers" being free from the degradations of the authors. The anti-American character of the booklet can be estimated from a quotation such as the following:

"We're spending billions every year
For guns and ammunition
For our army and our navy dear
To keep in good condition;
While millions live in misery
And millions die before us
Don't sing 'My Country 'Tis of Thee'
But sing this little chorus:

CHORUS
"Should I ever be a soldier
'Neath the Red Flag I would fight;
Should the gun I ever shoulder,
It's to crush the tyrant's might.
Join the army of the toilers,
Men and women fall in line
Wage slaves of the world! Arouse
Do your duty for the cause
For Land and Liberty."

PEACE STATEMENT LOOKED FOR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — According to a Berlin telegram, the Imperial Chancellor will make a statement on the peace question in the Reichstag on Thursday, and, meanwhile, in addition to the continued discussion of the Belgian question, there is fresh talk of peace feelers put out by Great Britain, especially with a view to discovering the Belgian policy, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger asserting that the Allies would exchange German colonies for Belgium.

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MADRID, Spain (Friday) — The affair of the Deputy, Marcelino Domingo, the Catalonian representative arrested in connection with the recent revolutionary strike, and now kept a close prisoner on board a cruiser, has caused anxiety even to the best friends of the Government, who consider it would have been politic to have yielded to representations that, as a member of the Cortes, he was exempt from prosecution in this form, and could only be dealt with by the supreme tribunal. The Government is being pressed closely on this point, but adheres to its original decision.

SEFOR MAURA HAS BEEN BROKEN

The Cadet Party has urged its members not to participate in the democratic conference convened by the Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, declaring that the conference will have little influence on the political situation, as only one side of public opinion will be represented.

THE CADET PARTY HAS BEEN BROKEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday) — Regarding the Russian situation, the opinion is expressed by the Petrograd correspondent of the Matin that Mr. Kerensky has a definite object in view, namely, the establishment of a presidency of the Russian Republic, a post he is expected to occupy. Such a development, the correspondent states, would certainly open up a new era of real liberty in Russia.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN FUTURE

Memorandum by G. K. Gokhale on Subject Published in London, Accompanied by an Explanations by the Aga Khan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A memorandum by Mr. G. K. Gokhale on the subject of the future development of Indian government has been published in The Times, accompanied by an explanatory letter by the Aga Khan. In the course of this letter the writer states that from the time of the King-Emperor's Delhi Durbar, when a measure of provincial autonomy was foreshadowed, and especially after Germany had drawn the sword to bring both West and East under her domination, Mr. Gokhale had given careful consideration to "the next step" on the high road to self-government within the Empire. Early in 1915 the writer urged Mr. Gokhale to record his ideas, and the memorandum was accordingly written and intrusted to his care, a duplicate copy being sent confidentially, for greater safety, to his old political associate, Sir P. M. Mehta. In accordance with Mr. Gokhale's wishes, the Aga Khan gave a copy confidentially to the Governor of Bombay and to the then Viceroy and Secretary of State for India. The choice of the right time for publication was left to his discretion, it being understood that in any event this would not be delayed beyond the close of the war. The Aga Khan was now fulfilling this sacred trust, in the conviction that the great patriot would have given his views to the world, now that the proposals of the Government of India for reform were under consideration by the British Government, and some pronouncement thereon could not be long delayed. His only doubt was whether Mr. Gokhale would have postponed publication so long. The Aga Khan was now communicating these considered opinions, with which he was in hearty agreement, in the assurance that they would have a beneficial effect upon Indian thought and contribute materially to the evolution of a sound progressive policy.

Explanation was only needed on two points, continues the letter. In reference to the plan of financial devolution, Mr. Gokhale recognized that Bengal, with its permanent settlement, might be confronted by difficulties of adjustment; but he looked to the presidency under autonomous government to find a solution of the problem by some such expedient as enhanced income tax. The other and more important point related to the outline of a plan of indirect elections to the legislatures through the municipalities and local boards, instead of a direct franchise. His personal preference for direct elections, so far as they were practicable in Indian conditions, had been often expressed to the writer, and Mr. Gokhale had regretted the fact that in the Morley-Minto reforms very little had been done in this direction. But he had feared considerable opposition from officials in India to this form of election, and had refrained from urging it in the memorandum, because he had been reluctant to raise controversy by insisting on any point that he did not consider absolutely vital. "I am glad to know from many friends," concludes the letter, "that there is now a tendency on the part of the Indian Civil Service to welcome a system of direct elections by the people. Such a system can be applied to the constructive scheme Mr. Gokhale drew up as a final service to his motherland and the Empire."

The following is the text of Mr. Gokhale's Memorandum:

"Provincial Autonomy.

"The grant of provincial autonomy, foreshadowed in the Delhi dispatch, would be a fitting concession to make to the people of India at the close of the war. This will involve the two-fold operation of freeing the provincial governments, on the one side, from the greater part of the control which is at present exercised over them by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, in connection with the internal administration of the country, and substituting, on the other, in place of the control so removed, the control of the representatives of taxpayers through provincial legislative councils. I indicate below in brief outline the form of administration that should be set up in the different provinces to carry out this idea. Each province should have:

"(1) A Governor appointed from England at the head of the administration.

"(2) A cabinet or executive council of six members—three of whom should be Englishmen and three Indians—with the following portfolios: (a) home (including law and justice); (b) finance; (c) agriculture, irrigation, and public works; (d) education; (e) local self-government (including sanitation and medical relief); (f) industries and commerce. While members of the Indian Civil Service should be eligible for appointment to the executive council, no places in the council should be reserved for them, the best men available being taken—both English and Indian.

"(3) A legislative council of between 75 and 100 members, of whom not less than four-fifths should be elected by different constituencies and interests. Thus in the Bombay presidency, roughly speaking, each district should return two members, one representing municipalities and the other district and taluk boards. The city of Bombay should have about 10 members allotted to it. Bodies in the mofussil like the Karachi Chamber, Ahmedabad mill owners, Deccan Sardars, should have a member each. Then there would be the special representation of Muhammadans, and here and there a member may have to be given to communities like the Lin-

gayats, where they are strong. There should be no nominated nonofficial members, except as experts. A few official members may be added by the Governor as experts or to assist in representing the executive government.

"(4) The relations between the executive government and the legislative council so constituted should be roughly similar to those between the Imperial Government and the Reichstag in Germany. The council will have to pass all provincial legislation, and its assent will be necessary to additions to or changes in provincial taxation. The budget, too, will have to come to it for discussion, and its resolutions in connection with it, as also on questions of general administration, will have to be given effect to unless vetoed by the Governor. More frequent meetings or longer continuous sittings will also have to be provided for. But the members of the executive government shall not depend, individually or collectively, on the support of a majority of the council, for holding their offices.

"(5) The Provincial Government, so reconstituted and working under the control of the legislative council as outlined above, should have complete charge of the internal administration of the province. And it should have virtually independent financial powers. The present financial relations between it and the Government of India being largely revised, and to some extent even reversed. The revenue under salt, customs, tributes, railways, post, telegraph, and mint should belong exclusively to the Government of India, the services being Imperial, while that under land revenue, including irrigation, excise, forest, assessed taxes, stamps and registration, should belong to the Provincial Government—the services being provincial. As under this division the revenue falling to the Provincial Government will be in excess of its existing requirements and that assigned to the Government of India will fall short of its present expenditure, the Provincial Government should be required to make an annual contribution to the Government of India, fixed for periods of five years at a time. Subject to this arrangement, the imperial and the provincial governments should develop their separate systems of finance, the Provincial Government being given powers of taxation and borrowing within certain limits.

"(6) Such a scheme of provincial autonomy will be incomplete unless it is accompanied by (a) a liberalizing of the present form of district administration, and (b) a great extension of local self-government. For (a) it will be necessary to abolish the commissionerships or divisions except where special reasons may exist for their being maintained, as in Sind, and to associate small district councils, partly elected and partly nominated, with the collector, to whom most of the present powers of the commissioners could then be transferred—the functions of the councils being advisory, to begin with. For (b) village panchayats, partly elected and partly nominated, should be created for villages or groups of villages, and municipal boards in towns and taluk boards in talukas should be made wholly elected bodies. The Provincial Government, reserving to itself and exercising stringent powers of control. A portion of the excise revenue should be made over to these bodies, so that they may have adequate resources at their disposal for the due performance of their duties. The district being too large an area for efficient local self-government by an honorary agency, the functions of the district boards should be strictly limited, and the collector should continue to be its ex-officio president.

"The Government of India.

"The provinces being thus rendered practically autonomous, the constitution of the executive council or the cabinet of the Viceroy will have to be correspondingly altered. At present there are four members in that council with portfolios which concern the internal administration of the country—viz., home, agriculture, education and industries and commerce. As all internal administration will now be made over to the provincial governments, and the Government of India will only retain in its hands nominal control, to be exercised on very rare occasions, one member, to be called member for the interior, should suffice in place of these four. It will, however, be necessary to create certain other portfolios, and I would have the council consist of the following six members (at least two of whom shall always be Indian): (a) Interior; (b) Finance; (c) Law; (d) Defense (navy and army); (e) communications (railways, post, and telegraphs), and (f) Foreign.

"The legislative council of the Viceroy should be styled the Legislative Assembly of India. Its members should be raised to about 100 to begin with, and its powers enlarged; but the principle of an official majority (for which, perhaps, it will suffice to constitute for the present be continued, until sufficient experience has been gathered of the working of autonomous arrangements for the provinces. This will give the Government of India a reserved power in connection with provincial administration to be exercised in emergencies. Thus, if a provincial legislative council persistently declines to pass legislation which the Government regards to be essential in the vital interests of the province, it could be passed by the Government of India in its Legislative Assembly over the head of the province. Such occasions would be extremely rare, but the reserve power will give a sense of security to the authorities and will induce them to enter on the great experiment of provincial autonomy with greater readiness. Subject to this principle of an official or nominated majority being maintained, the assembly should have increased opportunities of influencing the policy of the Government by discussion, questions connected with the army and navy (to be now created) being placed

on a level with other questions. In financial matters, the Government of India so constituted should be freed from the control of the Secretary of State, whose control in other matters, too, should be largely reduced, his council being abolished, and his position being steadily approximated to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Commissions in the army and navy must now be given to Indians, with proper facilities for military and naval instruction. German East Africa, when conquered from the Germans, should be reserved for Indian colonization and be handed over to the Government of India.

(Signed) "G. K. GOKHALE"

SOCIALISTS AND NATIONS SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In view of the many interpretations which have been put on the Society of Nations idea, it is interesting to consider the French Socialists' view of such a society. This view has been set forth in the reply to the Dutch-Scandinavian questions in connection with the holding of the Stockholm Conference. It need hardly be said that the French Socialist conception of a Society of Nations, which is said to be that of Prof. Edgar Milhaud of Geneva, who drew up the Socialist reply, has met with strong criticism on the part of men who see in it nothing but a German trap, or at best impractical idealism.

The section dealing with the Society of Nations runs as follows:

"It is not only the Socialists of bellicose countries to whom the problem of the duration of the war has

brought duties to be faced. We have shown that peace, in order that it shall not be a peace of extermination, can only be one of justice, a peace guaranteeing the right of nations—that is to say, the peace of the Society of Nations. All nations will therefore necessarily be called to participate in it, the neutrals as well as the belligerents. All the nations will be called to participate in this revolutionary conference of peace, which will be the Constituent Assembly of the Society of Nations. It is this assembly which will proclaim the rights and the duties of nations. It will definitely force humanity out of the barbarity of militarism and will establish the reign of justice on the most solemn of engagements. It is this assembly which will bind the peoples to each other through mutual respect of their rights and their liberties. The neutral peoples, like the belligerent peoples, must be brought to affix their signatures to the international contract which will organize humanity. On this condition will the new order attain at once that material power and moral authority which will forever defy all attempt at hegemony within certain limits.

"(6) Such a scheme of provincial autonomy will be incomplete unless it is accompanied by (a) a liberalizing of the present form of district administration, and (b) a great extension of local self-government. For (a) it will be necessary to abolish the commissionerships or divisions except where special reasons may exist for their being maintained, as in Sind, and to associate small district councils, partly elected and partly nominated, with the collector, to whom most of the present powers of the commissioners could then be transferred—the functions of the councils being advisory, to begin with. For (b) village panchayats, partly elected and partly nominated, should be created for villages or groups of villages, and municipal boards in towns and taluk boards in talukas should be made wholly elected bodies. The Provincial Government, reserving to itself and exercising stringent powers of control. A portion of the excise revenue should be made over to these bodies, so that they may have adequate resources at their disposal for the due performance of their duties. The district being too large an area for efficient local self-government by an honorary agency, the functions of the district boards should be strictly limited, and the collector should continue to be its ex-officio president.

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WAR SPEECH BY SIGNOR GIOLITTI

Argues in Favor of Nationality Idea and Sees Need for Changes in Conduct of Foreign Policy—Press Outspoken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Signor Giolitti, who has just been reelected president of the provincial council of Cuneo, took advantage of the occasion to deliver the first public speech he has made for some time. After paying a tribute to the Italian Army and alluding to the sacrifices made by the whole nation, Signor Giolitti went on to say that it was natural that the nations who were involved in the cruel catastrophe of the present war should make a supreme effort to prevent its recurrence and to bring about a state of things which should insure its being the last war. The statesmen who were trying to make peace reign in the world would meet serious obstacles in the form of interests, passions and prejudices of every kind, but a great step would have been made if the basis of the "principle of nationality," the right of the nations to choose the government they wished for were recognized, and if all countries were so ordered that only the wish of the people, legally expressed, should decide the Government's line of action. Italy would support such principles in the assembly of the nations.

Signor Giolitti then dealt at length with the subject of the problems which would arise after the war and which would be of a serious nature. The war had shown the need for profound changes in the conduct of foreign policy. Also, besides bringing to light the courage of the people and of the army, it had revealed great contrasts, an insatiable love of money, inequalities of sacrifice, social injustices; had changed the conditions of public economy; had concentrated great riches in few hands and had increased in an unprecedented degree the intervention and therefore the responsibility of the governments. They would never return to pre-war conditions, and great changes would inevitably ensue when the millions of workers from the city and the country, drawn to one another by years of common dangers, sufferings and disasters, heroically borne for the sake of their country, return to their poor houses with the consciousness of their rights, and demand better conditions and a greater measure of social justice which the country would be unable to deny to them. It was to be hoped that the classes in whose hands most of the political direction of the country was concentrated would have a high sense of justice and human solidarity, so that the transformation might take place without serious upheavals and above all without prejudice to the national union, thus placing the grandeur and prosperity of Italy on a wider and stronger basis.

The Stampa, the Turin newspaper which supports the policy of Signor Giolitti, devotes a leading article, called "The People's Hour," to his speech, in which it strongly implies that Signor Giolitti cannot but be the first of the constitutional party to declare the rights of the new epoch, rights which have their foundation and justification in the tremendous sacrifices made by the people at this terrible moment. The article concludes by saying that for their part the man who may be trusted to know how to imbue the Government with a high sense of justice and of human solidarity so that the political and social transformation may take place without upheavals and above all without prejudice to the national unity" is Giovanni Giolitti.

The other press comments on this speech are in many cases extremely outspoken. The Idea Nazionale, in an exceedingly heavily censored article, says that Signor Giolitti has been pleased to present to Italy and to history a new illustration of his alliance with the enemies of the nation. Yesterday with the alien, trafficking in the honor of the Italian people, today with the Official Socialist Party, anticipating and preparing for civil war. The Gloriano d'Italia says that in the Tridentine and Julian Alps, on the Carso, on the Adriatic, in the eastern seas, and in the Balkans the flower of the people are generously sacrificing their all. In this way youths of many intellectual leaders of the people, many pioneers in commerce and industry have held aloof from Parliament and have been lost to political life. For men of strong character and determination there can be no attraction in a Parliament in which members criticize and frequently grumble, but in which they can never by dint of a responsible vote, be brought face to face with the choice of assuming responsibility themselves, and of showing that they can do better than those they criticize. Thus we have become poor in

the strength of its resistance.

It is interesting in view of these remarks to note that according to statistics made shortly before the war, 9,483,625 acres of land in France were returned as moor and uncultivated land, and 98,181,070 acres as under crops, fallow and grass, 59,127,750 being arable land. There were 24,716,752 acres given to forests.

The Corriere della Sera begins a long article by saying that Signor Giolitti has made a speech which represents his greatest effort during the war. The Italian statesman who, up to the eve of Italian intervention, had so much influence in the life of the nation and such a daring will with which to make it felt, this maker of three general elections, this leader of the Italian middle classes for more than a decade, had not for two years made the slightest contribution to the work of resistance which the nation had to accomplish behind the army.

He was silent, but his followers continued the propaganda disregarding the military power of the Allies and the propaganda of discouragement among the people and the press. It

asks whether he had spoken now so as to make amends, because he felt that the time had come when every thing must give way to the need for fulfilling a duty laid aside for two years. On the contrary the idea which inspired his speech had been that of returning to power with his former clients and accomplices of pre-war times. Any doubt on this score was dissipated by the comments on the speech in the most powerful Giolitti newspaper. What the country needs is men who know how to place a certain limit on the contrast between words and actions. Men, in fact, to whom the war has been indeed the culminating period of their evolution, who have felt it, above all, as men and as Italians, who have breathed the air of hitherto unknown latitudes, and who will issue from it transformed and enlightened with a purpose at once energetic and thoughtful.

WHERE GERMANY NEEDS REFORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany (via Amsterdam)—It is interesting to note that, despite the censorship to which it was recently submitted on account of its publication of Professor Weber's strictures on the Bismarckian system, and the level to which it has been reduced, German political life, the Frankfurter Zeitung has taken precisely the same line as its contributor in commenting on the manner of the reconstruction of the Imperial and Prussian governments.

Thus, after remarking that no one was under the delusion that parliamentarianism had been introduced because certain politicians had been associated with the Government, but that "parliamentarianism must eventually come because the German people will not be able to live without it," the Frankfurter paper wrote: "An instructive illustration of its necessity is provided by the manner in which ministers and secretaries of state now have to be sought after. In a nation of 70,000,000 so efficient in trade, industry, agriculture, science and military matters, the number of those to choose from should have been so great that the chief difficulty should have been not how and where to find ministers, but what to do with the talent available. Those destined to be called to direct the state should have come automatically into the foreground, and should not have been hunted up by a small clique versed in state handbooks; rather there should have emerged among the great political public the conviction: these are the right men."

After drawing an amusing picture of the zealous hunting up of official records which, it declared, on the present occasion, again preceded the compilation of the ministerial list, the Frankfurter Zeitung continued: "Whereas, in other countries which certainly do not excel us in intellectual and industrial efficiency a score or so of quite possible ministerial candidates are always available, we have experienced a painful embarrassment, not only now, but for generations past; and when with much difficulty a suitable man is eventually found, a refusal comes and the search has to begin all over again. These facts ought not to be accepted calmly as inevitable; we ought not to comfort ourselves with the thought that a Bismarck is born only every hundred years; rather must it be recognized that a serious defect in the system is the trouble. The fault lies with the autocratic State (Obrigkeitstaat) which we have so far had in the Empire and in Prussia, with an autocratic State which does not offer free path to the efficient, and with which the working classes have no inward community of feeling. Things cannot remain thus. It is true that we owe the Imperial franchise to the First Chancellor, but he robbed his great act of its value by his successful efforts to prevent the Reichstag from developing independent activity. He was a master in the art of dividing parties, and by an incessant stirring up of party conflicts he prevented the formation of a firm party majority in the Reichstag. The Gloriano d'Italia says that in the Tridentine and Julian Alps, on the Carso, on the Adriatic, in the eastern seas, and in the Balkans the flower of the people are generously sacrificing their all. In this way youths of many intellectual leaders of the people, many pioneers in commerce and industry have held aloof from Parliament and have been lost to political life. For men of strong character and determination there can be no attraction in a Parliament in which members criticize and frequently grumble, but in which they can never by dint of a responsible vote, be brought face to face with the choice of assuming responsibility themselves, and of showing that they can do better than those they criticize. Thus we have become poor in

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

the entrenched position of Gallipoli. As soon as these positions had been secured the advance was continued to the ultimate objectives. The hamlet of Zevenkote, exactly due north of Vampire Farm and northeast of Borey Farm, was stormed by the London battalions and the Highland Territorials, who also carried the second line of farms, including Rose Farm, Quebec Farm, and Wurst Farm, thus occupying the final line aimed at in this quarter of the field. Finally the North Country and the Australian battalions pushed forward from the ground around Inverness Copse, and forced their way into the hamlet of Veldhoek, and occupied the western portion of Polygon Wood.

In carrying out these attacks the British troops were assisted by an unprecedented barrage. Up to now a single curtain of barrage has been considered fairly effective, but on the present occasion no less than five curtains were poured out, thus rendering the loss of the German reserves positively terrific in their efforts to reinforce the actual firing line.

From the other fronts came the usual reports of incidental fighting, everywhere, apparently, to the advantage of the Allies, especially on the Rumanian front.

British Push in West

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—Last night's communication from Sir Douglas Haig leaves no doubt as to the magnitude of the success of the British push which commenced in the early hours of yesterday morning. All reports state that the first day's objectives were limited to an advance of about one mile and on the entire front the objective was reached and is being held. The ground covered by the advance, already naturally difficult, has been rendered more so by every device of defensive art known to the German command.

Concreted machine-gun emplacements, which are really small isolated forts of uncommon strength, have been dotted about over the terrain in front of the British trenches, placed in such a fashion as to catch the advancing troops by an enfilading fire as they pass through the lanes of barbed-wire entanglements so constructed as to lead the advancing columns into a peculiarly ingenious ambush. That these fortifications have been rendered comparatively innocuous bears striking testimony to the efficiency of the British artillery work and again the wise use of aeroplanes and tanks has proved a match for German cunning.

The fiercest fighting seems to have occurred astride the Ypres-Menin road, as already previously indicated where the spur of Westhoek Ridge comprising Glencorse Wood and Inverness Copse has been stubbornly contested by the Germans for some weeks. The positions in this neighborhood are considered the key to the whole situation on this portion of the front. Yesterday's operations constitute a further bite into the German defensive system and is an example of the methods of erosion adopted by the English forces.

Fighting on Ypres Menin Road Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—The latest reports from the British front are to the effect that the attack is still progressing and it is yet too early to say definitely how much progress has been made. It appears that the scene of the most intensive fighting is on either side of the Ypres-Menin Road and the wooded copses in the vicinity. It is generally inferred that the extent of the British push is approximately on the scale of operations of Aug. 16.

Results of the Attack

LONDON, England (Friday)—"Complete success" was Sir Douglas Haig's conclusion today of the results of the great British drive across the Ypres-Menin Road. His official report declared the enemy losses were very heavy. British casualties were light, he said. "Detailed reports confirm the completeness of our success," the British commander-in-chief asserted.

"In the neighborhood of the tower and hamlets northeast of Langemarck, during the evening, our local attacks cleaned up a number of strong points and completed the capture of objectives there. During the afternoon and evening, considerable enemy forces counter-attacked, suffering unusually great casualties. The obstinacy of the enemy forces increased their losses without regaining any valuable ground. Our own losses were light."

"Clear light during the latter part of the day," Sir Douglas continued, "enabled us to obtain warning of incoming attacks. Advancing Germans were destroyed in concentrated rifle, machine gun and artillery fire. At night the enemy troops exhausted by their previous efforts, did not counter-attack and we were able to consolidate our positions undisturbed."

"West of Havincourt and west of Lens small hostile attacks were driven off."

German Attacks Repulsed

PARIS, France (Friday)—German attacks at several points on the French front were repulsed, today's official statement declared. North of Vauxhall and near Béthincourt and Lamotte, these attacks were surprises, but French troops threw the Germans back. In the Champagne region, where there has been heavy artillery

fire for a month, an attack against Mont Haut was repulsed with serious losses to the enemy troops.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official statement issued on Thursday follows:

Western theater: In Flanders a strong artillery duel lasted throughout the day between Houthoult and the Lys with undiminished intensity. Enemy airmen dropped bombs in the neighborhood of the railway stations at Dubro and Radizivill.

Romanian front: In the region of Oagna, the enemy forces counter-attacked Tuesday, forcing the Romanians to abandon a sector of enemy positions that they had occupied. In the region south of Grozecchi, the Romanians took prisoner two officers and 33 men. On Wednesday nothing of material consequence occurred on this front.

Caucasian front: East of Van our troops have been engaged in battle with a band of Kurds.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Friday)—The official communiqué issued on Thursday says:

On the whole front there was moderate activity. There were no important events.

WAR LIBRARY CONFERENCEES PLAN FOR RAISING FUNDS

Four-Minute Talks to Be Given at the Various Theaters During the Campaign

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Friday)—The official statement made public on Thursday reads:

From east of Rezanduz the Russians retired to the district southwest of Paschoknaka.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—The official report made public on Thursday follows:

Our attack this morning east of Ypres was made on a front of about eight miles between the Ypres-Comines railway and the Ypres-Staden railway. Great success attended our troops and positions of considerable military importance have been won. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces.

The assembling of the regiments detailed for the attack was carried out without incident, although the rain fell steadily during the night. Our first objectives, captured at an early hour, included a number of concrete, strong points and fortified farms, for the possession of which heavy fighting had taken place during previous attacks.

North country regiments carried the Inverness Copse. Australian troops stormed Glencorse Wood and Nonnebosch. Scottish and South African brigades took Potsdam, Vampire and Borey farms. West Lancashire territories carried Iberian Farm and the strong point known as Gallipoli. Our troops then advanced to assault their final objectives.

On our right English county troops reached the line of their final objectives after sharp fighting in the woods north of the Ypres-Comines Canal and in the neighborhood of Tower hamlets. In the center, North country and Australian battalions penetrated the German positions to a depth of over a mile and captured the whole of their objectives, including the hamlet of Veldhoek and the western portion of Polygon Wood.

Further north Zevenkote was captured and London and Highland territories carried the second line of farms, including Rose Farm, Quebec Farm and Wurst Farm on the line of their final objectives.

During the morning the weather cleared and our airplanes were able to take a more active part in the battle, indicating the position of our troops and reporting hostile concentrations to our artillery. In this way a number of German counter-attacks were broken up, while others were repulsed by the rifle and machine gun fire of our infantry.

No accurate estimate of the number of prisoners captured can yet be given but they are known to exceed 2000. We also captured a few guns.

Yesterday morning's communiqué states that "we attacked at 5:40 this morning, on a wide front, east of Ypres. Satisfactory progress is reported and our troops have already captured some valuable positions."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday follows:

There was nothing to report except great activity of the artillery in the region south of the River Oise, in the sectors of Cornillet and Mont Haut of the Champagne, and on both banks of the River Meuse.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

This afternoon after a violent bombardment the Germans delivered an attack against our positions southeast of Cerny. Checked by our fire, the enemy forces were not able to reach our lines.

Eastern theater, Sept. 19: There was artillery fighting at various points along the front, particularly in the region of Monastir, and west of Lake Ochrida.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Northern, western and southwestern (Russian) fronts: On Wednesday in the

direction of Riga the enemy infantry conducted an offensive in the region east of Lemberg. In a daring counter-attack by Letts, with the energetic cooperation of our artillery, the enemy troops were driven back and suffered great losses. In other sectors on these fronts there were fusillades.

Our airmen successfully bombed enemy depots in the region of Podrezen, on the north shore of Lake Narocz. Enemy airmen dropped bombs in the neighborhood of the railway stations at Dubno and Radizivill.

Romanian front: In the region of Oagna, the enemy forces counter-attacked Tuesday, forcing the Romanians to abandon a sector of enemy positions that they had occupied. In the region south of Grozecchi, the Romanians took prisoner two officers and 33 men. On Wednesday nothing of material consequence occurred on this front.

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On the whole front there was moderate activity. There were no important events.

BIRD STATEMENT TO GET NO REPLY

Governor McCall Decides to Allow Public Criticisms to Go Unanswered While He Continues State War Work

Governor McCall has decided to continue his efforts to put the Commonwealth on a strong war basis, in order that the State may do its utmost in the war to make the world safe for democracy, rather than to engage in unnecessary political controversies; hence, he stated, he will make no reply to the public criticisms of his administration by Charles S. Bird yesterday.

Mr. McCall expressed much pleasure at the settlement of the lengthy Lynn shoe strike, largely through the efforts of Henry B. Endicott of the Public Safety Committee, who had been assigned to the task by the Governor after other means of settlement had failed. The McCall lieutenants count on accomplishments of this character to figure strongly in the Governor's favor at the primaries next Tuesday.

A circular letter signed by 39 Protestant ministers, many of whom were prominent in the campaign for the antisectarian constitutional amendment, has been widely circulated throughout the State in behalf of Governor McCall's primary opponent, Grafton D. Cushing, who gave his public endorsement to this measure.

Mr. Cushing was among the speakers at a dinner of the Scandinavian-American Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Westminster last night. He stated his belief that a contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination was a good thing for the party. He approved of more recognition by the party leaders of citizens who are not other than Anglo-Saxon descent, saying that too much emphasis had been laid on appointing Anglo-Saxons to office. He proposed, if elected Governor, to appoint the best men available, with less regard to nativity and racial descent.

Among the other speakers were Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Conrad W. Crooker, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General, and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston. The Mayor urged the Scandinavian-Americans of Boston "to send forth a message to Sweden, Denmark and Norway, that it is their solemn duty to take their stand with the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Japan, not for the destruction and dismemberment of the German people, but for the complete destruction and annihilation of Prussianism from the face of the earth, and the establishment on a permanent basis of liberty, freedom and democracy for the entire world."

Pledges of loyalty to the United States were given by H. C. Hanson, president of the club; Louis A. Tullgren, toastmaster, and former Representative Edward Sandberg of Quincy.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT COMPLETES EVIDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cleveland Moffett has given his evidence before the grand jury in regard to stopping "soap-box" orators in New York. Mr. Moffett has urged Governor Whitman to support his plan for licensing all street speakers, in support of his exclusion of Jeremiah O'Leary's publication from the mails. Postmaster-General Burleson has filed in the United States district court a sworn statement that no nation-wide propaganda to discredit and hinder the Government's war program is underway. He filed a photograph of a letter from O'Leary to Bernard H. Ridder, head of the *Staats Zeitung* Company, urging him not to quit but to come out and fight on the basis of his conviction that Germany was going to win the war.

PRISON TWINE PLANT STARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Oklahoma penitentiary twine plant has begun operations for next season. Warden Samuel Morley expects to furnish 1,500,000 pounds of twine to the

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Emphasis on the task which always confronts the educated man and woman to raise the ideals and life of the community in which they reside was made by President Mary E. Woolley, of Mount Holyoke College, at the opening yesterday. Her subject was, "You Are the Hope of the World."

BOSTON TEACHERS CLUB

Boston Teachers Club will open the season with a story hour at Hunting Hall next Tuesday evening. Miss Marie Sheldon of London will give three groups of stories suitable for children of different ages and Miss Dorothy Fairbanks, a member of the club will sing. The meeting will be open to the public.

GOVERNOR COMPLIMENTED

Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, has requested local public safety committees to aid in raising the \$1,000,000 library fund.

NEW YORK FUSION LEADERS AROUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau NEW YORK, N. Y.—Major Mitchell's poor showing against William M. Bennett, in the Republican primaries, in comparison with the large vote cast for his running mate, Controller Pendergast and Finance Commissioner Adamson, is spurring the fusion leaders to vigorous efforts to offset what seems to be real disaffection among the party members against the Mayor who has himself told the fusion leaders that an active campaign must be waged if Tammany's plans to come back into power are to be thwarted. The Mayor won by only 110. Mr. Bennett charges fraud, but has not decided whether to demand a recount.

Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, has requested local public safety committees to aid in raising the \$1,000,000 library fund.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Oklahoma penitentiary twine plant has begun operations for next season. Warden Samuel Morley expects to furnish 1,500,000 pounds of twine to the

YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND (Friday)—The

GERMANY'S NEW FOES INCREASE

Entry of Small States on the Side of the Entente Gives Rise to Anxiety in Central Empires, Says Swiss Writer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Thoughtful persons in Germany and Austria-Hungary are beginning to experience concern at the "increasing number of their enemies. At first when these small and comparatively insignificant states in Central America and the Far East declared war against Germany the German press made light of the whole matter, treating it as a subject for feeble witicism and sarcastic comments, as to the new enemy's military strength. But even then a few people, who saw further than the chauvinist newspapers, warned the public of the later disagreeable results which might arise from the entry into the war of these apparently trifling foes.

Even though they were without military importance and could send neither troops to fight against the Central Powers in Europe, nor warships to attack and destroy German submarines, from the industrial and commercial side their influence, was pointed out, was considerable.

It must be remembered too that all these additional foes will have to be reckoned with when peace negotiations begin, each of them representing one or more votes against the Central Powers. As time goes on the number of neutrals is fast diminishing—one state after another coming into the field against Germany. It is estimated already that the Entente countries and their supporters include something like 1,350,000,000 of people against the 150,000,000 of the Central Powers and their allies. A proportion of 13.5 to 1.5—very disagreeable odds.

Austria, perhaps because it is less immediately affected—most of the recent declarations of war having been directed primarily against Germany—seems to realize much more than Germany the dangers and ultimate injuries likely to arise from this steady increase in the numbers of the foe.

Neutrals arriving in Switzerland from Vienna say that the people there were tremendously affected by the entry of America into the war. They did not, as so many Germans did, express contempt for the new foe. They were quite aware that it might be a long time before America's military forces could reach Europe in sufficient strength to exert any great influence on the battlefield. But they realized much more the moral, financial and industrial forces which America's action represented.

Conservative business men in both Germany and Austria had long hoped that, come what might, Germany would never provoke America to war, as when peace came the United States would have been the only great wealthy nation left, which could begin to satisfy Germany's intense needs for money and raw materials.

Nowhere else could Germany hope or expect to get the assistance so imperatively necessary for the re-establishment of her position as a world nation. They have not yet recovered from the shock of America's determined action and do not hide their apprehensions that this will probably prove the knock-out blow for them in the whole world war.

Another thing which irritates and secretly worries the Germans greatly is that, in declaring war against them, countries like China and Siam, for instance, had really no specific grounds for such action. There are no conflicting interests at stake—hardly any points of contact, indeed, between these countries where the least friction could be occasioned. Hence the Central Powers are forced to see that the diplomatic influence of the Entente is much more powerful than their own—and also they cannot help feeling that these far-distant countries must have concluded that the final victory would certainly be with the Entente, otherwise they would never have gone over to that side.

But more than all Germany has come to realize how seriously her foreign trade will suffer from all these new enmities, and the German papers are now declaring that business rivalry is behind them all. It is certain that each new hostile land will increase the difficulties of Germany's attempts to regain her export trade after the war. For, almost more than any other European nation, Germany is dependent upon other countries for raw materials, and especially for tropical products. Cotton and copper, coconuts and rubber cannot be got in Europe, and of such things Germany is one of the greatest consumers. But if all the chief producing lands are among her enemies, and this is actually the case, then Germany will find it very hard to buy these most necessary articles, on even reasonable, to say nothing of advantageous, terms. It is this knowledge which is making her commercial circles so bitter against the Entente, and also causing them, in their anger, to say many unpleasant things against the shortsightedness and incapacity of their own government. One prominent German newspaper recently declared that the diplomacy of the Entente was infinitely superior to that of Germany, that English diplomacy had got practically everything it tried for, and its greatest success of all was bringing America into the war.

SEED TO BE SUPPLIED TO NEEDY FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA, Okla.—A plan for furnishing 75,000 bushels of seed wheat to farmers of Oklahoma, who are without means of purchasing seed

CONCERNING THE BALKAN THEATER

Changed Attitude of Greece Regarded as Having Removed Last Objection to Offensive Action by Salonika Armies

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent lately in Greece

LONDON, England.—Despite big news from the western front, there is evident in London an increasing public desire for information concerning the subsidiary military campaigns in Syria, Mesopotamia and Macedonia, and, since the possibilities of hostile action on the part of an autocratically controlled Greek Army have now, happily, been removed, the man-in-the-street is wondering whether a term is to be set to the inactivity of the Salonika expedition, and when, what the Germans have facetiously referred to as the Allies' largest internment camp is to be transformed into an active agent for the destruction of Prussian militarism and its attributes.

The existing appreciation of the importance of the Balkan Peninsula has come about very gradually. Time was when those who persisted in calling attention to the vital necessity of strengthening the rampart which the Serbian Army had built up between Berlin and Constantinople were regarded as somewhat narrow-minded nuisances, unduly obsessed with the importance of the Near East because they happened to have made a special study of its problems. Politicians failed to understand why the Balkan nations should quarrel like the great states of Europe, and soldiers ignored the fact that Serbia was guarding the flank of Gallipoli and the frontiers of Egypt.

What this combination of ignorance and apathy has cost, we shall, perhaps, never learn; but we have discovered at length the political importance of the Balkan Peninsula, and when statesmen now demand the restoration of Serbia as one of the prime elements of a satisfactory peace, they are influenced by more than the mere desire to do the right thing by an ally who has given her all in the common cause. They doubtless realize that there can be no durable peace if Germany remains in possession in Southeastern Europe, there to maintain a perpetual menace to the peace of the world and build up a starting point for future war of conquest. If the Allies are to win in the war, Germany must be beaten in the southeast, as well as in the west, and of the two propositions the former, difficult though it may be, is probably the easier.

Even in its inactivity, the Salonika expedition has served a useful purpose. It has prevented the Central Powers from over-running the peninsula, hindered the further expansion of Bulgarian influence, and kept Greece neutral until the removal of Constantinople permitted her to become an ally. And if it be admitted—and few will care now to deny it—that it is incumbent upon the Allies to restore their prestige in the Near and Middle East, this last result is itself sufficient justification. For, rightly employed, the Greek Army will permit them to restore the balance in their favor.

The writer has no present intention to examine all the causes which have led to the failure to advance in Macedonia. Given the necessary space, which is not here available, that would present little difficulty; but as a basis for discussion we may take the theory that owing to the exigencies of other theaters of war, the Allies have never yet been able to concentrate on the Salonika front a sufficient force to permit them to take the offensive with reasonably certain chances of success, and that, even if possessed of the necessary numbers, the existing communications are insufficient for purposes of supply. This may not be correct—the brilliant exploit by which the Serbian Army reconquered Monastir in itself provides an element of doubt—but, under present conditions, it is a useful assumption.

Now, in the absence of alternative railway routes, it is obvious that the enemy armies must depend upon the single line from Belgrade to Velenje for, say, nine-tenths of their commissariat, and in the writer's opinion, they will find it impossible to provide for more than 500,000 men over their resources. Even this will be by no means easy, for the communications are of great length and are probably in bad condition. On the other hand, Greece herself can place 250,000 bayonets in the field, a force which, added to the international army now massed in Macedonia, should permit the Allies, without undue strain, to concentrate a numerical superiority.

We come, then, to the question of the Allies' communications. Here again the value of Greece is apparent, for with her routes and railways available, it remains only to develop a safe zone between Italy and Greece in order to complete facilities which, with a little arrangement, should be sufficient for all requirements. Generally speaking, therefore, the entry of Greece should have removed the last remaining objection to offensive action. We must not be impatient at this stage, for the new facilities must necessarily be developed and improved, the Greek Army must be trained to modern warfare, and re-equipped, and M. Venizelos must be accorded reasonable time in which to restore the morale of his compatriots.

Balkan armies, inured to the climate and unencumbered with heavy impedimenta, campaign in Macedonia in all seasons, while European troops can be employed to best advantage from October to December and from March to June.

PROFESSORS STAND FOR FULL SPEECH

BELLPORT, N. Y.—No governmental emergency justifies suspension of free speech, in the opinion of a group of college professors and others attending a meeting here of the International Socialist Society.

Professor Ellen Hayes of Wellesley College insisted that dissenters to the war had a right to be heard, although she endorsed the entrance of the United States into the conflict.

The Rev. W. Harris Crook of Boston, who spoke as a conscientious objector, urged the efficiency of ideas as against force, declaring that "to fight and not to reason was merely proving up to the hilt the efficiency of the Kaiser's methods of Prussianism."

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

HANOVER, N. H.—President Ernest M. Hopkins opened the one hundred and forty-ninth year of Dartmouth College yesterday with an address to the undergraduates on "The Need of Unusualness in the Work of the College." More than 900 students have enrolled, the upper classes showing a decrease of practically 40 per cent. There have been several changes in the faculty with some professors engaged in war work and others withdrawing temporarily. Military training is provided for and the course is compulsory for freshmen. Capt. Louis Keene of the Canadian Army has been retained for this service assisted by Lieut. John S. Picket, formerly of the First Corps Cadets of Boston.

FREIGHT MEN'S DEMANDS

A new wage schedule was adopted last night at a meeting of the newly formed council of office clerks, freight house clerks and freight handlers of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads in Owls Hall, Charlestown. The demands will be accompanied by a request for an eight-hour day.

COMMISSION TO STUDY STRIKES

Secretary Wilson Heads Board to Investigate Labor Troubles in West—Workmen and Employers Equally Represented

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A special commission headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, who has been appointed by President Wilson to represent him personally, is to investigate the labor troubles on the Pacific Coast and in the Western Mountain States. Labor and employers' interests are equally represented on the President's commission. Col. J. Sprangler and V. Z. Reed being business men and John H. Walker and E. P. Marsh presidents, respectively, of the Illinois and Washington labor federations, while Felix Frankfurter is a special assistant of Secretary Baker and has acted confidentially in a number of labor situations involving the War Department.

The following memorandum from the President for the Secretary of Labor was made public:

"It will be the duty of the commission to visit in each instance the Governor of the state, advising him that they are there as the personal representatives of the President with a view to lending sympathetic counsel and aid to the state government in the development of a better understanding between laborers and employers, and also themselves to deal with employers and employees in a conciliatory spirit, seek to compose differences and allay misunderstandings, and in any way that may be open to them to show the active interest of the National Government in furthering arrangements just to both sides.

"To assist in the accomplishment of that purpose, I have decided to appoint

a commission to visit the localities where disagreements have been most frequent as my personal representatives. This commission will consist of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Col. J. Sprangler of Pennsylvania, Verner Z. Reed of Colorado, John H. Walker of Illinois and E. P. Marsh, Washington. Felix Frankfurter of New York will act as secretary of the commission.

"I am very much interested in the labor situation in the mountain region and on the Pacific Coast. I have listened with attention and concern to the numerous charges of misconduct and injustice that representatives both of employers and of employees have made against each other. I am not so much concerned, however, with the manner in which they have treated each other in the past as I am desirous of seeing some kind of a working arrangement arrived at for the future, particularly during the period of the war, on a basis that will be fair to all parties concerned.

"Wherever it is deemed advisable, conferences of employers and employees should be called with the purpose of working out a mutual understanding between them which will insure the continued operation of the industry on conditions acceptable to both sides. The commission should also endeavor to learn the real causes for any discontent which may exist on either side, not by the formal process of public hearings, but by getting into touch with workmen and employers by the more informal process of personal conversation. I would be pleased to have the commission report to me from time to time such information as may require immediate attention."

AMHERST COLLEGE

AMHERST, Mass.—Amherst College opened here yesterday with the customary address from the president, Alexander Meiklejohn. At the close of the chapel the freshman class succeeded in rushing past the sophomores who attempted to keep them in.

SESSION IS NOW OVER IN OTTAWA

In Speech From Throne Governor-General Declares Canadians Resolute to Achieve Peace Through Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

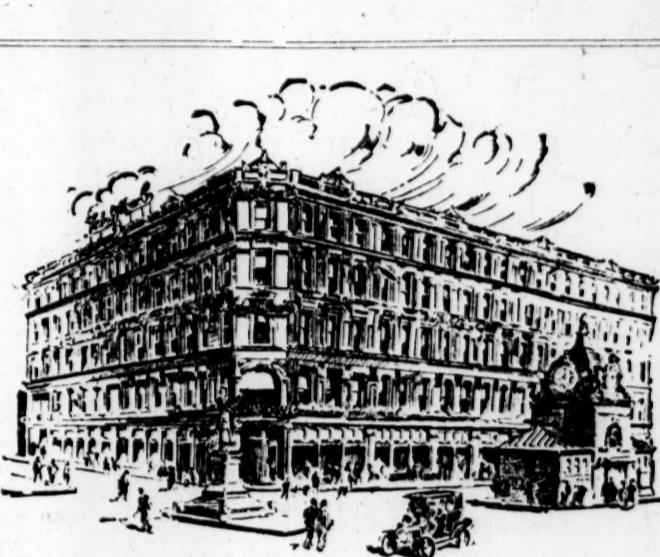
OTTAWA, Ont.—Shorn of its accustomed "frills," owing to war time, Parliament was prorogued on Thursday evening shortly after 6 o'clock, the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, reading the speech from the throne.

After thanking the members in the name of the King for the liberal provision made for needs of the public service and for the prosecution of the war, the Governor-General said:

"Although the stress of war becomes increasingly severe, the people of Canada, resolute in the supreme purpose of achieving through victory an abiding peace, have not faltered, and I am confident that whatever further efforts are necessary will unquestionably be put forth in the stern determination that the vast sacrifices already made shall not have been made in vain."

Before reading the speech, His Excellency gave his assent to the War-Time Elections Act, the measure which has caused so much bitter discussion in both houses of Parliament and which was still being criticized by members of the Opposition almost up to the moment of prorogation.

During the discussion on the amendments to the War-Time Elections Act made by the Senate, Sir Robert Borden read to the House a telegram stating that the central span of the Quebec bridge had been raised to its position, loud cheers greeting the announcement.



Why Is the Morse Store at Adams Square?

A bit of business history and a light on Morse values

WHEN the Morse business was founded, back in 1852, Dock Square (then including Adams Square) was the retail center of Boston. Early in its career, the Morse store came to the front for its high quality clothing at moderate prices.

As store after store moved to the present shopping district, it was a temptation to follow, but a steadily increasing patronage of our institution pointed out the fact that Boston men appreciated the uncommon measure of Morse value and the service of the trained Morse organization above any location in the world.

Therefore we stayed.

Our workrooms, together with our big retail store, occupy the entire six floors of the great building at Adams Square today.

because we can make Morse Made Clothes economically, and
because we can sell Morse Made Clothes economically

Our new Fall Showing of

MORSE MADE CLOTHES

For Men and Young Men

\$17.50 \$20 \$25 and up to \$40

represents finality in Value Giving.

There are 10,000 new Morse Made Suits and Overcoats for you to choose from—had fresh from our own workrooms on the premises where they have been cut under the eye of a master designer of national reputation and tailored to the strictest standard by our own staff.

There are over a score of models, ranging from the very smart "Andover" for the fellow under 20 to the standard "Refinement" for the established man. All are made from dependable wools and bear an absolute guarantee of satisfaction. It is Economy this Fall to wear Morse Made Clothes.

Wash'n St.
Cor. Brattle

Leopold Morse
Open Saturday Evenings

More Morse Made Clothes are Sold in New England than any other kind

Adams
Square

STATE BUYING STILL IN DEBATE

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Delegates Discuss Proposal for the Purchase and Sale of Necessities

With sentiment apparently favorable to passage of a constitutional amendment which will authorize the State and cities and towns to deal in necessities for the benefit of the consumer, the discussion at today's session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention turned on proposed extensions and limitations of the amendment as favorably reported by the committee on public affairs.

Some delegates do not wish to empower the State and municipalities to deal in any other necessities than food, fuel and ice; other delegates are willing to extend the dealing to include clothing; others are willing to include various household materials; other delegates would set no limits.

Again, some delegates wish to confine the amendment to buying and selling a part, or all, of the above mentioned necessities; other members would allow production and distribution as well as buying and selling. The strongest objections appear to be against a provision allowing the State and municipalities to produce, the production in question being understood to mean food of some kind.

Mr. Anderson of Brookline, who is in charge of the amendment on behalf of the committee on public affairs, said that the metropolitan district is approaching. In respect to the distribution of milk, ice and coal, the same condition it formerly faced in regard to the distribution of water and gas.

If a metropolitan milk distribution station is desired, there must be authority to establish it. But the manufacture of milk into butter and cheese is an absolutely necessary incident of the collection and distribution of milk. The committee decided not to put in a provision which would put the State into general manufacturing business, but would put in words which would enable it to meet the immediate situation. Canneries have been found an essential part of the marketing of farm products. They must be in proper places, open on favorable terms to people of small means.

It should be in the power of the Legislature to authorize the canning business in connection with the production of asparagus, strawberries, corn, peas and vegetable products generally.

Mr. Lowell of Newton asked if this would authorize the State, or cities and towns to engage in the business of growing crops in market gardens. Mr. Anderson said it did not go so far.

Mr. Lowell thought that the word "producing" either meant nothing or meant too much. It seemed to him that the resolution would permit market gardening. The word does not refer to anything going before, but adds a new provision.

Mr. Lowe of Fitchburg asked how the state, by distributing products, could increase the supply. He thought it was a question of production rather than distribution. "Our cow herds are decreasing in number. Our farms are falling into disuse. The problem is how to get large production, not how to distribute the product."

Mr. Anderson agreed that there was truth in this view, but insisted that in the case of the milk problem there was also a question of distribution which the committee was trying to meet.

Mr. Loring of Beverly asked what was the difference between collecting and manipulating a product. Mr. Anderson replied that the latter term smacked too much of improper control such as had occurred already.

Mr. Kenny of Boston asked if there were any provision for making good the loss to any small grocer who might be forced out of business by public competition. Mr. Anderson said no and there ought not to be, for there is now sufficient power in the Legislature to make provision for just compensation in all such cases.

Without debate the constitutional amendment to allow absentee voting was ordered to a third reading.

HONORS FOR DRAFTED MEN

(Continued from page one)

Murphy, who went to Camp Curtis Guild, at Boxford, to attend the send-off of Battery C. About 4000 people saw the Lawrence boys off.

Men from Milford, Blackstone, Bellingham, Hopedale, Ashland, Millville, and Mendon, numbering 75, were assigned to the depot brigade. A total of 86 from Wellesley, Needham, Franklin, Medway, Medfield, Millis, Dover and Sherburne were assigned to the three hundred and second infantry, as were also 91 from Taunton and 102 from Mansfield and vicinity.

Major L. K. Morse and other city officials of Haverhill escorted the 66 men from that city to the cantonment in motor cars, and they were assigned to the three hundred and second machine gun battalion. Seventy-seven men from Norwood, Dedham, Walpole, Westwood and Norfolk also found places in this battalion.

Four divisions from Cambridge, numbering 213 men, were assigned to the three hundred and first infantry, "Boston's Own," while 163 from Somerville were given details with the three hundred and first light field artillery, 30 from Stoneham also going to this regiment.

The Special Aid Society of Brookline, Mrs. H. G. Lord, president, has sent a complete knitted outfit for the Brookline company, consisting of caps, scarfs, wristers, sweaters and socks. Next Saturday this club will open an officers' club at Ayer for the officers and their wives, and its members are raising a fund for the three hundred and first infantry regiment which has already reached a total to date of \$1836.

The first permanent appointments of

were taken along and accepted by the receiving officers. Thirty-eight men came from Waltham, headed by Elliott Frost, Yale, 1911, formerly on the Yale crew. Thomas Rice, chairman of a local public safety committee, was in charge of 22 recruits from Framingham, Natick and Wayland, while W. A. Hall was in charge of 20 from Woburn.

The 35 drafted men from Maynard, Acton and Stow and the 70 from Lexington, Belmont and Watertown were given a hearty send-off by citizens today. School children were dismissed in Maynard and A. J. Coughlin, chairman of the local public safety committee, addressed the men, citizens gathering from the three communities to participate in the send-off. Among those scheduled to address the Lexington and vicinity recruits were Governor McCall and former Representative Edward A. Bagley. The town was "dressed up" for the occasion, which also included a military parade.

This afternoon 106 more drafted men from the states of New Hampshire were due and 70 more from Maine were due tonight and early tomorrow. The contingent from Aroostook County, Me., whose tardy arrival caused camp officers to send out a searching party of cavalry, arrived at Camp Devens at 3 a. m. today and were given assignments.

Sergt. David J. Rutledge Jr. of Fairhaven, Vt., has been appointed regimental supply sergeant, Cor. Henry G. Fleming has been promoted to sergeant, and Privates Thomas T. Cody of Franklin, Mass., and Eustis R. Kahl of Natick, Mass., have been appointed corporals. They will act as battalion sergeants majors.

Unescorted and without music of any sort the 128 men who composed the quota in Malden, marched to the station where they entrained for Ayer this morning. Prior to their departure they were addressed by the Mayor and members of the local exemption boards.

Ruling on Examination

Governor McCall Asks If All Registered Men Shall Be Called Now

Governor McCall has asked Washington headquarters for a ruling, to decide whether or not all men in Massachusetts registered under the selective service act shall be called before the local exemption boards for examination immediately or not.

His communication sent to the War Department was as follows: "Answering your number 5530 relating to the matter of calling before the exemption boards all of the men registered under the selective service act, Massachusetts opinion is divided, so far as I can ascertain, and I feel that inasmuch as the entire draft proceedings were formulated at Washington this additional detail should also be decided there. I shall continue to carry out any instruction that you may have for me, and can also say that our exemption boards will patriotsically terminate the excellent service they have given."

The immediate examination of all men registered under the selective service act has been proposed as a means of avoiding delays when the Government sends out another draft call for second quotas of men. It was thought that this procedure would serve the double purpose of deciding the status of all men of draft age with regard to liability of service. The concentration of the next draft quota would then only require the notification of that number of men on the accepted list which would provide for the necessary number of new men for training.

Chairman Frederic E. Dowling of the local selection board for division 25 declared last night that "selected men" should be substituted for "drafted men." The latter term was never intended to describe the kind of young men we have selected for service," he said. "We have found them patriotic, willing to serve their country, and in every way measuring up to the very highest ideals of American citizenship." District division 25 of which Mr. Dowling speaks in particular, embraces the Allston and Brighton section.

Marine Corps Recruits

Captain Daniels Preparing for Campaign for New Men

Capt. H. C. Daniels, the new head of the marine corps recruiting station, is preparing to make a drive for new men, and of yesterday's candidates examined, four were accepted, three being sent to Port Royal, and one to a fort.

The army recruiting station forwarded six men to Ft. Slocum, three to Camp Syracuse, two to the coast artillery station at Ft. Banks, and two to the one hundred and third field artillery at Camp Curtis Guild, Boxford.

Several Negroes were accepted for stevedore regiments at army headquarters, and sent to the navy yard.

The Canadian Government has detailed seven bodies of men for duty in New England during the recruiting campaign which opens Monday. One squad will be delegated to Boston and vicinity, one to Portland, Me., and one each to Providence and Hartford.

Capt. William R. Rush, commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard, yesterday notified Charles Stewart of the executive committee that about 100 sailors from the battleships now in the yard with a band had been delegated to parade with the Fifth Royal Canadian Highlanders upon their arrival in Boston on Monday morning.

A number of the naval officers will also take part in the rally at the Arena that evening, when Robert Luce will be one of the speakers.

At a meeting of the committee last night, it was stated by J. B. Patterson, chairman of the Exemption Board Committee for the British-Canadian Mission, that of some of the 379,000 registered for military service under the selective draft law in Massachusetts there are 100,000 aliens. Mr. Patterson said he hoped to secure the names of all British aliens from the local divisions in Boston and vicinity, which he will turn over to the

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noncommissioned officers were made this morning by Col. C. C. Smith of the three hundred and second infantry regiment, composed principally of selected men from southeastern Massachusetts. The appointments follow: Company F, Corp. Dale E. Wheatley to sergeant, Private Volney F. Duffee to sergeant, Privates Frank Faust, John E. Welch, William V. Dean, Alwyn C. Rivard and T. Nye to corporals.

In the headquarters company, Private Patrick E. Galvin has been promoted to sergeant. He is from Roslindale, and is now acting regimental sergeant major at the adjutant's office. The appointments follow: Company F, Corp. Dale E. Wheatley to sergeant, Private Volney F. Duffee to sergeant, Privates Frank Faust, John E. Welch, William V. Dean, Alwyn C. Rivard and T. Nye to corporals.

This morning there arrived at northeastern headquarters, a much belated copy of the New Testament, sent to Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the twenty-sixth division, with the request that he carry the little volume when he goes into overseas service. The book was the gift of Mrs. S. E. Matzke of Warsaw, Ill., and in a letter accompanying it she stated that the little pocket volume was carried by her father throughout the entire Civil War. He participated in all the leading battles, and was mustered out of the service at the close of the war.

Lieut. Lester Watson of the Aer

onautical Department is in quest of observation balloon pilots for his branch of the service. Applicants must be between the ages of 19 and 30 years, and those passed upon by examiners are likely to get into active service immediately.

Capt. Charles B. Dunham, who has been attending the Plattsburgh Camp, has been called into active service, having been assigned to the paymaster's department in the quartermaster's division. He appeared before Capt. Harold R. Dana for examination which he passed with flying colors.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Northeastern Department, commented upon the anxiety of the public where relatives or friends have gone into the overseas service. "The anxiety should be allayed," he said, "by the fact that the United States Government has pledged itself to announce speedily any disaster, and I feel we may always believe that no news is good news."

BRITISH MISSION HAS OUT-DOOR RALLY

Several speakers addressed the out-door rally under the auspices of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission held this noon on the Common, among them Guy Ham, A. P. Langtry, Secretary of State, and Russell Vokes, formerly a Lieutenant in the South African Light Horse Infantry, and now a member of a theatrical company playing in Boston.

Mr. Ham was presented to the audience by Col. Alexander P. Graham who presided, and he touched upon several issues of the war, speaking of the part played in it by the Allies. "Our young men selected are the flower of New England," he said, "and they have come from every valley and town to become molded into the great national army. To the allied nations is given the task of upholding democracy throughout the world, and to Britshers in the United States the war has a double significance, for they must remain true to the mother country as well as to the land of their adoption.

Another rally will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock, and the speakers must remain true to the mother country. At the rally Saturday noon the Rev. S. H. Addison and Charles Hatfield will be among the speakers.

Major Curley this morning notified Col. John S. Dennis that during the stay of the Black Watch Highlanders in Boston, he will be pleased to have the Canadian standard bearer carry the city's colors which ordinarily stand in the Mayor's office. The offer was received with pleasure by Colonel Dennis who also expressed his gratitude to the Mayor for his help and cooperation.

MUNITION MAKERS SEEK MORE BUSINESS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis manufacturers are planning now to establish in Washington a bureau to obtain war contracts for the making of munitions which are required by the United States army and navy, says the Globe-Democrat. Local factories are engaged now in making \$14,000,000 worth of war supplies.

Paul V. Bunn, secretary and manager of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, is conferring daily with manufacturers here in order to obtain their ideas on how they feel about the subject. All of them talked with so far are in favor of the plan.

W. A. Layman, president of the Wagner Electric Company and chairman of the St. Louis Advisory Committee on Purchase of Army Supplies, who has returned from Washington, declares there is a great need for the establishment of such a bureau.

"We are here to say what we will do, not what anybody else shall or ought to do. Let our pronouncement of our war program intentions be so far and so just that labor must fall in with it. If we attempt to force labor to do anything, we break down all the good work of the last five years in getting the gap between us and labor and between us and the people bridged. Five years ago business men had the German idea—that it could get what it wanted by force. We can't. We don't want to. We want to

have the international basis of exchange.

The passage of the bill now before Congress empowering the President or the Shipping Board to throw the American coastwise shipping trade open to foreign ships under individual license was recommended.

Government revision of all prices of commodities, based on cost, was recommended. It was urged that all business men call local meetings and put the work of the convention into effect all over the nation before Nov. 1. Business was advised to subscribe to and to boost the coming Liberty Loan. The American dollar was advocated as the international basis of exchange.

Mr. Baker's comment upon the men of the national army who have already reached Camp Meade, at Annapolis Junction, Md., was, "They are a fine looking, cheerful party of average young American citizens."

Heated discussions marked the preliminary consideration of the arbitration plan. The original resolution proposed arbitrary mediation by the board and unquestioning acceptance of the decision by both labor and capital. The word "arbitrary" was finally stricken out, but not until Delegate F. B. Farnsworth of New Haven, Conn., had denounced "every striker on the Pacific Coast a traitor."

President R. G. Rethel of the chamber interpreted the resolution as attempting to dictate the policy of labor and denounced that as not the spirit of the convention. He said in part:

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WAR AIMS AND TERMS OF PEACE

Quoted Utterances Show How Near the United States Government and the Socialists Have Come to Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Judged from a position beyond the clash of American Government and American Socialist, it is astonishing how close both have come to agreement on war aims and terms of peace. The Socialist does not see it or recognize it, and the Government, viewing socialist hostility, may hold that approximation boots nothing in the light of that hostility. Yet the fact remains that the American Socialist and the Government are far closer together on this subject, which sharpened the breach, than is suspected.

"The swing together has been rapid in recent months, oddly enough, while antagonism was becoming more marked, the Government taking many advanced positions in President Wilson's reply to the Pope and in the official document, "How the War Came to America."

Now if Socialists and Government are so close together on the big issue, why are they very nearly at war with each other? One point remains on which they are not at one, which the Socialists refer to as exploitation of labor in this country. Doctrinaire Socialists stick at this, saying nothing can be done with the Government until this point is settled. Others of the Socialists take the position that it is far better to recognize what an immense distance the Government has come their way, be glad, and cease this war on its aims. Also, there is the point of democratization, Socialists, and perhaps many others, holding that much more along this line is necessary.

Many Socialists are quite willing to accept with pleasure the approach of government and their party, expecting what else they desire to follow in its season; but these Socialists are in the minority. The majority Socialists, traditionally distrustful of the Government in times of peace, carried over their distrust into war time, and the conflict which now has gotten to the grand-jury stage, with several hundred Socialists under arrest at various points, renewed itself at the party's St. Louis convention. The party nearly declared war on the Government in the first paragraph of its course of action, which pledged it to "continuous, active and public opposition to the war, through demonstration, mass petitions and all other means within our power."

The reason for this step and for the continuing struggle between government and party, while the causes for conflict are continually lessening, appears to be simply one of attitude. In the first place, the Socialist majority attitude is characteristic of the "Reds," the radicals, who want all or nothing in their socialist program. This doctrinaire standpoint is totally opposed to the so-called constructive forces within the party, now much in the minority, who are willing to advance Socialist ideas step by step in the promotion of municipal ownership, etc. Then there are certain antiwar people in the party. Finally, the pro-Germans, whose sympathies turn them against American prosecution of the war. These are strong within the party. There, in short, seems to be the line-up of the Socialists, who refuse to see how party and government are drawing closer; the doctrinaire who will have nothing to do with the government, a scattering of persons opposed to war, and the pro-Germans.

Now as to the actuality of the increasing agreement on war aims and terms of peace, the following parallel should make this apparent:

PEACE FORCES THE PRESIDENT
War aims and
peace are supported by the Russian
People's Council and Socialist
Party, and various peace societies
of this and other
countries:

"How the War Came to America."

A Permanent Peace
The supreme duty is for us, the Socialists of the world, to proclaim to the world, "A constructive program for permanent peace."—Socialist Party Peace Program, August, 1914.

Freedom of the Seas
The international ownership and control of strategic waterways, such as the Dardanelles, Straits of Gibraltar, the Suez, Panama and Kiel canals, and the neutralization of the seas."—Socialist Party Peace Program.

No Forcible Annexations
"No transfer of territory except upon consent and by vote of the people within the territory."—Socialist Party Peace Program.

No Punitive Indemnities
"No punitive indemnities. Demands for compensation—People's Council Resolutions."

Self-Government
"Free development of all nationalities."—Peoples Council.

Disarmament
"Progressive disarmament by international agreement."—Peace Program.

International Police Force
"International police force to insure the protection of the disarmed."—Socialist Peace Program.

Court of Arbitration
"A court or courts for the settlement of all disputes between nations."—Socialist Peace Program.

A Federation of Nations
"International federation—a United States of the world."—Socialist Peace Program.

PLOT TO SELL WILLIAM PENN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Revelations made in a historic letter recently unearthed and read at a banquet in honor of Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, who is a Quaker, by Judge E. C. Lindley, have aroused considerable interest. The Rev. Cotton Mather, it was disclosed, in an effort to prevent the landing of William Penn, described a plot to waylay Penn's ship and to sell Penn and his crew into slavery in the Barbadoes. The letter, addressed to John Higginson, says in part:

"There is now at sea a ship called the Welcome, which has on board an hundred or more of the heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penn, who is the chief scamp, at the head of them. The general court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huscot of the brig Porpoise to waylay the said Welcome, as near the Cape of Cod as may be and make captive the said Penn and his ungodly crew, so that the Lord may be glorified, and not mocked on the soil of this new country with the heathen worship of these people. Much spoil can be made by selling the whole lot to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rum and sugar, and we shall not only do the Lord great service by punishing the wicked, but we shall make great good for his minister and people."

VALUE OF BIRDS IN WAR DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The value of birds in war is the keynote of the new series of educational leaflets published at the opening of the schools by the National Association of Audubon Societies.

Heading the list is the bald eagle, national emblem of the country. Other birds described are the bobolink, the meadowlark, the towhee, the white-throated sparrow, the downy wood-pecker and the scarlet tanager.

The leaflets are prepared by Dr. Frank M. Chapman, a well-known ornithologist, and by T. Gilbert Pearson, the secretary of the association, and the author of "The Bird Study Book." Each leaflet is accompanied by colored plate of the species of which it treats, and also by an outline drawing on which the pupil may paint the birds in their natural colors.

MILWAUKEE PUPILS STOP GERMAN STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Eight thousand fewer pupils are taking German in the public schools of Milwaukee this year than took German last year. The number has dropped nearly 1300 since school opened as a result of a campaign which is being waged against the kind of German textbooks used and the general character of the whole presentation of the subject. Nine schools have dropped German entirely from their courses.

MASS MEETING ON COMMON
The Workmen's Council of Greater Boston, in cooperation with the Socialist Party, will hold a mass meeting on Boston Common next Sunday beginning at 3 p. m. It is announced that the meeting is arranged in behalf of civil liberties and to give publicity to the latest phase of the Mooney case. Former Representative James F. Carey will be the principal speaker at this meeting. Other speakers will be Ella Reeve Bloer of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, and James O'Neal, chairman of the Workmen's Council. The speeches will be delivered from the Parkman Bandstand.

No Forcible Annexations
"No right any where exists to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty, as if they were property. . . . no nation should seek to extend its power over any other nation or people."—Address to the Senate, Jan. 22, 1917.

No Punitive Indemnities
"Punitive damages we desire, in compensation, and no proper basis of peace."—Reply to Pope.

COTTON MEN TO MEET SOON

Semi-Annual Convention of National Association of Manufacturers to Take Place in Springfield, Mass., in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator from Ohio and now president of the Merchants' National Bank of New York, will discuss the new problems confronting the United States at the semiannual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to be held here Oct. 18 to 20. Headquarters of the association will be at the Hotel Kimball.

The opening session comes Thursday night, Oct. 18, when reports of the secretary, various committees and the address of the president will be given. Fred Taylor, cotton technologist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, will give an illustrated address on "From Cotton Field to Cotton Mill."

Friday morning former Senator Burton will speak and there will be an address on "Cooperation between the Cotton Grower and the Cotton Manufacturer," by E. J. Watson, president of the Southern Cotton Congress and commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina. Friday afternoon will be devoted to recreation and visits to local mills. In the evening there will be a dinner at which speakers will include Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

At the fourth and concluding session Saturday morning "The Dye Situation in America" will be discussed by I. F. Stone, vice-president of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, and H. Gardner McKerron of Marden, Orth and Hastings. Then will follow reports of resolutions committee, election of officers and general business.

Cotton Crop Movement

Conference in Washington Expected to Bring Results

Many New England mill owners and cotton dealers are deeply interested in the results of the conference to be held at Washington on Oct. 5 relative to a speedier and more economical movement of the cotton crop of the United States than is practicable under present emergency conditions.

The conference is to be held under the auspices of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, which will have headquarters at the New Willard Hotel. Cotton manufacturers have been notified by Rufus P. Wilson, secretary of the council, to attend this conference.

A statement of the purpose of the conference is made by Secretary Wilson, with the approval of Edwin Farnham Greene, chairman, as follows:

"Transportation of men and materials, both by land and sea, is one of the compelling problems which now confront our Government and attempts to solve it are the immediate and patriotic duty of every true American. The abnormal conditions resulting from the U-boat campaign and the shipment of war supplies have seriously reduced the cargo space available for the export and coastwise shipment of cotton. Indeed, there is every prospect that at an early date the northern manufacturer must rely on shipments by rail for his supply of raw material during the coming year."

"Moreover, the increased shipments by rail of other commodities, because of the war, are steadily increasing, without corresponding addition to the rolling equipment of the railroads. Present shipping facilities must be conserved to the utmost, and efforts made all along the line to increase the efficiency of our transportation methods."

"Cotton, because of its bulk, rarely reaches the weight capacity of the cars in which shipped, and any changes which will place a larger number of bales in a car will materially assist in solving the transportation problem, and quicken the movement of the present cotton crop. To devise such changes is the object of the conference to be held on Oct. 5. Invitations to attend and participate in it are being extended to cotton growers, ginners, and compressors; to cotton shippers and carriers, by rail and water; to representatives of the cotton exchanges, and to cotton manufacturers, North and South."

COUNTRY-WIDE CAMPAIGN UPON ALL SEDITION

Activity Against the Peril by American Defense Society—New York Loyalty Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Defense Society's local activity against disloyalty is developing into a nationwide campaign to urge lawful authorities to suppress treasonable orators upon the streets and to suspend the publication of all treasonable newspapers, whether in German, English or other languages. A mass meeting will soon be held here to call the attention of the nation to "its imminent peril from treason within." The campaign is directed against pro-Germans, Socialists, pacifists, antimilitarists, conscientious objectors, anarchists, Friends of Irish Freedom, I. W. W.'s and "all the forces of treason."

Meanwhile the National Security League is conducting Loyalty Week meetings throughout this State, and will soon open a similar campaign in Vermont, as part of its own nationwide campaign to acquaint the people with the purposes of the war and to warn them against those sinister influences which would prevent them from doing their full duty to assist the nation in waging the war to a victorious conclusion.

At a meeting of the vigilance corps of the American Defense Society, Cleveland Moffett describes his work in breaking up street meetings of the Friends of Irish Freedom, an organization made up, according to Timothy Healey, a prominent Irish-American, of anything but the real friends of the Irish people. Mr. Moffett described how, when originally summoned to appear before the grand jury to tell what he knew of these meetings, the district attorney told him he was not wanted at that time, because it was not considered desirable that publicity concerning the subject should continue. Since then Mr. Moffett has answered a second grand jury summons.

"I know nothing," he stated, "on which anyone can predicate even a reasonable guess as to the duration of the war. Being in this war we must stand together and fight it through, whether it be a long or a short war. I will leave others to argue concerning its causes; I cannot speak along that line without arousing dissensions. When the American people decided to enter this war all discussion as to the propriety of so doing must cease."

"I felt in the early part of the war that, while an American citizen had a right to travel on a belligerent ship, he ought not to do so. So while we may have a right to discuss certain things, we ought not to do so, since dissensions will encourage the enemy, and weaken the lines between us."

"Patriotism is a love of country that not only makes a man willing to give his life for it, but to hold his tongue for it."

Mr. Bryan said further that he believes that there was more virtue in the people than is often expressed through their chosen representatives, and holding to this view he favored the initiative and the referendum, regarding "our representatives as necessary evils."

"We cannot discuss terms of peace," he said, "because no terms have been declared. It is for the authorities in Washington to announce the terms, and I will not trespass on their prerogatives."

"I hope when this war is over we shall be able to use its machinery to build equipment which will forever end wars."

"Nineteen years ago," said Mr. Bryan, "the commanding officers were allowed to say whether saloons should be permitted inside camps, but now the question is: how far away shall they be kept? Now it is against the law to sell liquor to a man in uniform."

"Woman suffrage has made great progress during the war, in England, in Russia and in America. When the war is over, the women all over the world who are giving their sons must have the right to take part in deciding the terms on which war shall be declared."

Incidental to his statement that he is a resident of Asheville, Mr. Bryan made the announcement that he expected to begin the erection of a dwelling in Grove Park, having resold to E. W. Grove the 10 acres on Sunset Mountain below Overlook Castle, which he bought two years ago.

Mr. Bryan said he had decided he did not wish to be far out of the city. His new site is featured by a wooded knoll which extends back to the Country Club course. Incidentally, there is a meadow which will afford Mr. Bryan the garden which he so much desires. The place is to be called Fairview, which is the name of his Nebraska home.

SERGEANT INTERNED AS ALIEN
FT. OGLETHORPE, Ga.—It has been learned that Sgt. Alfred Bonhaupt of the Sixth United States

SILENCE THAT IS PATRIOTISM

Love of Country May Cause a Man to Hold His Tongue, as Well as Give His Life, Says William J. Bryan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Patriotism is a love of country that makes a man not only willing to give his life for his country, but also to hold his tongue for it," said William Jennings Bryan in an address at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, where he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Rotary Club of that city.

The former Secretary of State said that he had been told that he was to talk of the Great War. "I am not surprised at the request," he said, "since now the war is the paramount matter in the thought of all of us. How long is this war going to last?"

Meanwhile the National Security League is conducting Loyalty Week meetings throughout this State, and will soon open a similar campaign in Vermont, as part of its own nationwide campaign to acquaint the people with the purposes of the war and to warn them against those sinister influences which would prevent them from doing their full duty to assist the nation in waging the war to a victorious conclusion.

French army officers, fresh from these fronts, are now working with the United States army officers here in perfecting the finest line of trenches ever reproduced in this country, and the magnitude of the trench plans was first appreciated by the novice, when the staking out of the zig-zagged line was seen.

The enemy trenches will also be indicated by a series of one foot deep canals and it is expected that the field artillery will take an active part in the sham battle that is to be waged for one week. Colonel Wolf has announced that he will have 3200 students put in one week at the trench work, living there all this time, instead of three days as originally planned. In all, the ground over which the infantry, artillery and cavalrymen stationed here are to maneuver will cover five square miles.

NO HAWAIIAN MONEY FOR FILM CONCERN

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—With a large percentage of days of the year free from clouds, and with sunshine and clear weather practically always dependable for the greater part of the year, motion picture films from Hawaii have been very successful, particularly in scenes of the ocean, the shore, and the mountains. However, while the Hawaiian field has been largely exploited in the production of film scenes, commercialized motion pictures projects have called for large investment rather than the supply of capital by mainland projectors, seeing that so far as they relate to the launching of corporations with island capital for the general business of making photoplays and associated film projects, motion pictures projects for Hawaii have not developed.

Professor Cummings describes the pueblos discovered as among the most wonderful he has ever seen and his collection of archaeological specimens during the summer, he says, is the most complete and finest of any made. On the slopes of Navajo Mountain he discovered "cave pueblos." He also discovered some in the Pahute Canyon.

WOMEN TAKE MEN'S PLACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Feeling a shortage of men workers, railroads of Mississippi are training Negro women for the duties of cleaning railroad cars and stations and are putting women waiters in the places of men in railroad restaurants.

ANCIENT PUEBLO RUINS OF CITY

Finding of Tokanabi, Believed One of Towns Sought by Early Spanish Adventurers, Is Described by Explorer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PLATTSBURG TRENCH FIGHTING EXTENDED

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—An actual reproduction of trench fighting along the Aisne and particularly in the Champagne and Verdun sectors, will be shown shortly in the immediate vicinity of the training camp here, according to Lieut.-Col. Paul A. Wolf, commandant of the Plattsburg training camp.

French army officers, fresh from these fronts, are now working with the United States army officers here in perfecting the finest line of trenches ever reproduced in this country, and the magnitude of the trench plans was first appreciated by the novice, when the staking out of the zig-zagged line was seen.

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Meanwhile the National Security League is conducting Loyalty Week meetings throughout this State, and will soon open a similar campaign in Vermont, as part of its own nationwide campaign to acquaint the people with the purposes of the war and to warn them against those sinister influences which would prevent them from doing their full duty to assist the nation in waging the war to a victorious conclusion.

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THE GERMAN PRISON CAMPS IN ENGLAND

The facetious saying that the "camera cannot lie" may not be altogether flawless as an axiom, but the evidence afforded by the camera is, in the vast majority of cases, sufficiently strong for ordinary purposes. The camera may cover up details, and gloss over minor defects, but it is quite remorselessly accurate in recording broad facts.

This is especially true in regard to the recently issued book of photographs taken at the various German prisoners' camps in Great Britain. The photographs were taken in response to a request from the United States Ambassador in Berlin, and were originally designed, as is explained in a preface to the book, to form a part of the Wurtemberg war exhibition.

It is interesting to note that they were actually taken by the photographic section of the Royal Flying Corps. The preface further explains that the prisoners were left entirely free to choose whether they would be photographed or not, and indeed the last thing that any of the photographs suggest is the idea of compulsion. The photographers, it appears, had explicit instructions that no prisoner was to be photographed without his consent, and that neither compulsion nor persuasion was to be employed to induce any one to form part of a group. "These instructions," the preface adds, "were strictly carried out, and it is significant of the readiness with which the prisoners allowed themselves to be photographed that repeated requests were received by the authorities that copies of the photographs should be placed on sale in the camps."

The photographs were taken at six of the largest prisoners' camps in Great Britain—Donington Hall, Alexandra Palace, Dorchester, Handforth, Loftus Park and Eastcote. They illustrate nearly every aspect of life in the camps, and most people will agree with the statement that the excellence of the conditions under which the prisoners live are in striking con-

trast with the regime which obtains in many of the prisoners' camps in Germany.

As showing that these conditions are no new development it is inter-

esting to recall Viscount, then Sir Edward Grey's reply to a request made by the United States Ambassador in London, on behalf of the German Government, for information regarding the treatment of German prisoners of war and interned civilians in the United Kingdom nearly three years ago. In December, 1914, Mr. Page received from the British Foreign Minister a letter in which Sir Edward Grey dealt fully with the whole matter.

Officers, he wrote, both military and naval, are given half the pay of the corresponding ranks of infantry in the British Army. In certain cases the amount of pay in the British Army varies with the length of service in that rank, and in such cases the lowest rate of pay is issued. Officers are messaged free, but they are expected to clothe themselves, and this is the only expense they are called on to meet.

The accommodation provided for officers is entirely apart from soldiers, and is either in country houses or officers' quarters in barracks. Their quarters are comfortably furnished, but without luxury. Servants are found for officers among the prisoners of war. In certain cases officials are interned in officers' camps; they live under the same conditions as officers, but receive no pay. Soldiers receive free rations, clothing and medical attention; also working pay at English rates when employed. They are housed partly in barracks and other buildings, which are well heated and lighted. Some are still in tents, but these will be moved to cover within the next few days. Canteens are provided, where fruit and other minor luxuries can be purchased. Prices which are fixed by the commandants are on the same scale as that charged to British soldiers.

In a covering letter, dated Dec. 14, to Mr. Page, Sir Edward Grey transmitted a memorandum dealing with the points raised by the Secretary of State's Department at Washington, both as regards military and civilian



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph

Amateur theatricals at the Handforth camp

ings which have been taken over for the purpose, and some in huts which have been constructed. These are all warm and well lighted.

Interned civilians the memorandum said have been given the opportunity

to receive the same accommodation and food, but can consort with those of their own class.

The rations issued are the same as to the German military and naval prisoners, and are issued free. Canteens are provided for the purchase of small luxuries, and other things which the prisoners may need.

After referring to sanitary conditions and dwelling on the care that is exercised in the matter, the memorandum goes on to deal with the important question of the occupation of the prisoners. Everything possible is done, Sir Edward Grey says, to provide the prisoners with recreation, mental and bodily, and in each place of internment a committee is formed among the prisoners, whether soldiers or civilians, to organize amusements and to frame proposals for occupation, either intellectual or athletic.

In this the military authorities are aided by philanthropic individuals and bodies. In certain cases prisoners, both soldiers and civilians, have been employed in making roads, building huts for themselves, leveling and clearing ground. Civilians are employed on such work, only if they volunteer for it, but should they so volunteer they are paid at the same rate as is given to soldiers, namely, that which is paid to British soldiers in this country for similar work. All prisoners do their own cooking, and generally look to the cleanliness and good order of their camps. Books are supplied in each place of internment.

An ample supply of first-class clothing, including overcoats, boots, shirts and underclothing, as well as towels, soap and so forth, is kept in each camp, and is supplied to those who may have need of it free of charge. Several cases have been brought to notice where

aliens have disposed of the garments given to them, and have accordingly suffered from want of clothing until this has been supplied for a second time.

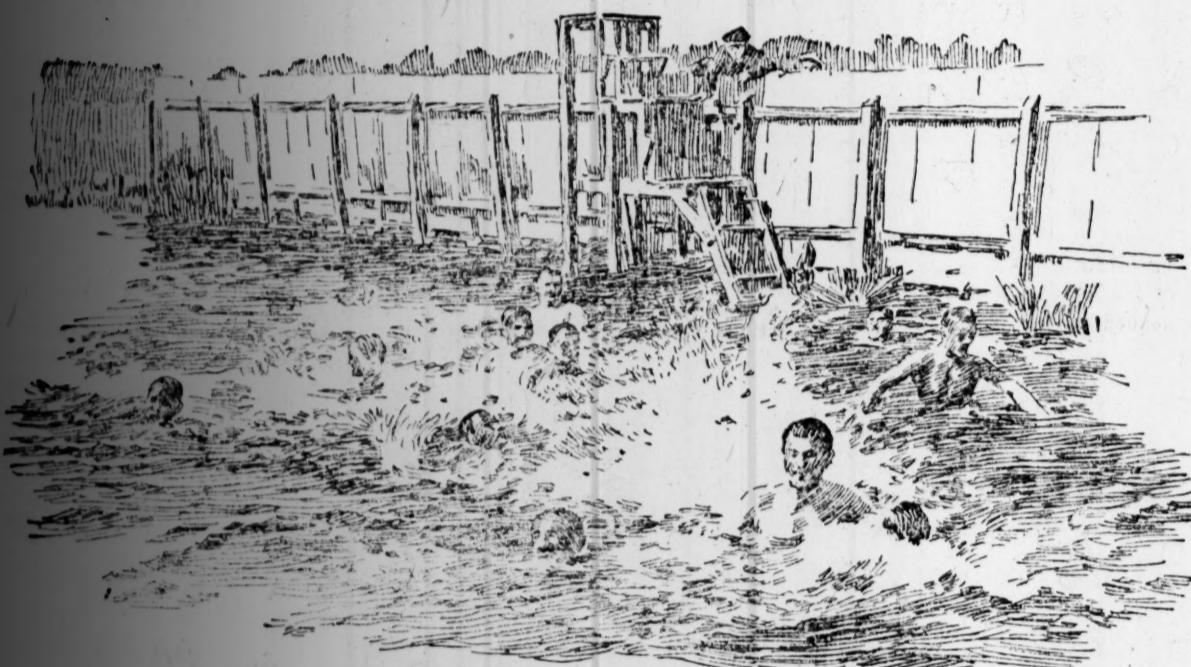
Any money found on a prisoner on internment above a small sum, say £1, is taken in charge by the camp commandant and a receipt is given to the man, who can then draw on the

ment meted out to British prisoners in Germany, treatment such as that at Wittenberg, the worst reports of which have been confirmed to the full, the British Government have steadily refused to adopt any policy of reprisal against the German prisoners in England. Just a year ago, replying to an appeal on the question from the

and neutral nations a letter, dated July 12, 1916, in which the committee plead the cause of prisoners of war and deprecate the adoption by belligerents of the policy of reprisals.

His Majesty's Government have throughout the period of hostilities disengaged that policy on account of its indiscriminating and unjust operation. A succession of outrages has, however, been perpetrated by the orders, or with the cognizance and approval of the German Government, of which the cumulative effect has been to strain the temper and patience of the British people to the breaking point and to create a situation of the utmost gravity. It is unnecessary, Viscount Grey adds, to attempt an exhaustive enumeration of those outrages, but among them he mentions the sinking, in contravention of the law of nations and the usages of war and in defiance of the most elementary consideration of humanity, of the vessels *Lusitania* and *Sussex*, whereby hundreds of defenseless civilians, many of them women and children, were drowned to the unconcealed satisfaction of the German press and people; the brutal execution of Nurse Cavell, whose sex and the fact that she had spent a blameless life, devoted to the alleviation of suffering, and since the war had even nursed wounded German soldiers, should have been sufficient to secure a mitigation of her sentence; the criminal desertion by the German authorities of the camps for prisoners of war at Wittenberg and Gardelegen at a time when the unfortunate captives interned there were stricken with disease, itself aggravated, if not initiated, by callous disregard on the part of those in charge for the ordinary hygiene precautions which are essential in a crowded concentration camp; the confiscation by the German Government of about 20 per cent of the remittances sent to British prisoners of war (combatant and civilian) interned in Germany; and the execution of the captain of the steamship *Bruselas* for having committed an act of self-defense well, recognized by the laws of war on sea.

The international committee appeal to the belligerent powers not to attempt to obtain redress for their grievances by resort to reprisals, but to request the neutral powers to impress on the enemy concerned the considerations of humanity and justice.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph

The open-air swimming bath at the Dorchester camp

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ested to elect far better accommodation and food at their own expense. Those who do not avail themselves of this are divided into social classes in the various places of internment. They all

receive the same accommodation and food, but can consort with those of their own class.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph

Football at the Donington Hall camp

balance in the commandant's hands at such times and in such amounts as he may require and the commandant may think advisable. Similarly, money sent to a prisoner is, if in large amounts, taken in charge by the commandant, a receipt is given to the man, and he may obtain this money under the same conditions as money taken from him on internment. For any sum of money paid to or received from either side a receipt is always given. Within these restrictions the amount which a prisoner may receive is unlimited. Gifts, whether sent from a neutral country or received from other sources, are permitted, subject only to inspection by the camp staff before delivery to the recipient.

In conclusion, the memorandum deals with the question of correspondence. Every interned prisoner, it says, is permitted to write two letters a week, each consisting of two pages of ordinary writing paper, ruled. No writing is allowed between the lines. These are dispatched twice a week, after being censored. In special cases, where a man can show need of it, the number and length of his letters is unlimited. There is no limitation to the number of letters which a man may receive. Letters from or to prisoners may be written in either German or English, but when in German there is greater delay in censorship.

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BOSTON EXPECTS SUPPLY OF COAL

Acting Superintendent of Supplies Says He Is Buying Whenever and Wherever He Can in the Open Market

The city of Boston is buying its coal in the open market wherever and whenever it can get it. Patrick O'Hearn, acting superintendent of supplies, said yesterday: "I am going to buy all the coal I can when I can get it at anything like possible quotations. I have bought New River coal as low as \$2.25, but for the 700 long tons I bought yesterday I had to pay \$9 a ton. This was because of its having to be delivered through seven bridges and the towboat charges are 10 cents a ton per bridge. I am going to buy all the coal I can and pile it up for I believe it will go higher yet this year. The city of Boston will have a supply, there's no doubt of that, and I don't intend to allow the dealers to do all the price-fixing, either."

The superintendent of supplies said that the various departments of the city of Boston require about 51,000 tons of bituminous coal a year and about 20,000 tons of anthracite coal. On April 29 a conference was held between Mayor O'Brien, Acting Superintendent of Supplies O'Hearn and the various coal dealers of Boston. The dealers said they could not make any contract with the city on account of shortage of labor, transportation difficulties and belief that the Government might commandeer their coal supply. These are substantially the same reasons they give today.

"The city of Boston through the supply department," said Mr. O'Hearn, "has been obliged to buy coal in the open market for the Long Island institution at \$10.28 per gross ton, alongside. It was also necessary to buy coal for the City Hospital, and Batchelder Brothers agreed to furnish the coal necessary to keep the hospital supplied at \$9 a short ton delivered, for New River coal.

"On July 2 I sought relief from the state Public Safety Committee from the high prices I was being asked for coal, but the committee could be of no assistance to me saying that it was more interested in getting the coal to New England than it was in securing low prices. Since then the city has purchased about 14,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal and is still trying to buy 38,000 tons for the remainder of the fiscal year. The city has been obliged to pay from \$8.25 to \$12.06 per gross ton for New River and from \$8.25 to \$10.85 per gross ton for Pennsylvania coal.

The Batchelder Brothers Company has supplied since May 1, the anthracite and semi-bituminous coal required by the various public buildings at the regular market prices, plus an additional charge for delivery. The Batchelder Brothers Company has assured me that it will continue to supply the various public buildings at the regular market prices.

"The soft coal proposition is the more serious, considering that after five public advertisements we have been unable to contract for the remainder of the year's supply, and we are forced to buy in the open market and pay whatever prices dealers care to charge in order to keep the various institutions supplied with the coal necessary to operate their plants."

FOOD CONSERVING WORK IN STORES

Mrs. Lucinda Wyman Prince, lecturer at Simmons College in Boston, who has been appointed by the Federal Food Administration to direct food conserving work in stores, is now in Washington in connection with her new work. She is consulting with the officials of the Food Administration regarding the preliminary organization of the work.

It is expected that Mrs. Prince will head a committee which will consider all questions involved in the work of instructing store employees in food conserving, and to set the machinery of the organization to work. Upon her return to Boston next week, it is expected that Mrs. Prince will be ready to go forward with the plans.

The campaign about to be initiated by Mrs. Prince will be national in scope. Attention of store employees will be drawn to the great need for food conserving at home. It is believed by officials that this class of citizens can be reached in no way more successfully than by the proposed campaign.

Mrs. Prince is in charge of the course in salesmanship conducted by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, and the latter cooperates with Simmons College in teaching classes of store employees. The students in this course are enrolled from the various department stores of Boston.

A graduate of the Framingham Normal school, Mrs. Prince studied at Wellesley College also, and for a number of years taught school. She has inspected industrial and trade schools in Europe.

WIN-THE-WAR CARDS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Cards to the number of half a million are to be circulated throughout Ontario at the instance of the Food Controller. The work of circulation is being done voluntarily by the Ontario Resources Committee, and the procedure in this Province is to be followed by all the other provinces of the Dominion. The card reads: "To win the war, this household is pledged to carry out conscientiously the advice and desires of

PRICE AGREED ON FOR BEET SUGAR

Food Administration and Producers Make Arrangement by Which the Rate at Retail Will Be About Eight Cents

BREAK IN COAL PRICES IN UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The United States Government has broken through the coal ring prices in Utah. It now has a contract calling for the delivery of adequate bituminous fuel to supply the needs of Ft. Douglas, near this city, for the coming winter, at \$6.25 a ton. About 1000 tons of coal will be delivered at the fort this year. While the cost of the fuel is only 50 cents cheaper than the city retail price, the Government, in reality, obtained a reduction of \$1.10 a ton. Delivery in Salt Lake City costs the coal company 75 cents a ton, while the contract for delivery at Ft. Douglas stipulates a haulage cost of \$1.35 a ton, an increase of 60 cents. The additional 60 cents for delivery and the reduction of 50 cents in the price of coal is equivalent to the Government purchase of coal in the city at \$5.65 a ton if delivered to any of the places where coal is now sold at \$6.75 a ton.

In view of the contract signed between the Government and the coal company, the people are now agitating that the cost of coal to the consumer be reduced.

COAL MINE OFFERED TO CLEVELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—How far the federal Government may be able to relieve the requirements of the city of Cleveland in securing coal for the municipal lighting plant is still undetermined. Lighting Commissioner Davis, who has been unable to secure a sufficient supply at what he deems fair prices, has appealed to Dr. Garfield's federal coal bureau for aid in operating the city plant. Railroad conditions are now said to be responsible for holding up the delivery of 48 cars of coal. Meanwhile Lighting Commissioner Davis has received a municipal coal mine proposal from interests controlling a 6000-acre tract in West Virginia. The tract has a frontage of four miles on the Ohio River and the proposal includes coal mine equipment now in use. The price placed on the equipment and entire tract is \$2,400,000. The capacity of the mine is 1500 to 1800 tons per day. This property would naturally be selling at much higher levels.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferences between the beet-sugar producers of the country and the United States Food Administration, which have been in progress for several days, have resulted in a unanimous agreement on the part of the beet-sugar producers to loyalty assist the Food Administration in carrying out its proposed plan to control sugar in the immediate future.

Practically all of the beet-sugar producers have signed the contract presented by the Government, and the result is considered to be not only gratifying to the Administration but to the consuming public as well, inasmuch as it assures a maximum price for beet sugar of \$7.25 per hundred pounds, cane basis, at seaboard refining points, as soon as the crop is available. This will probably be about the middle of October. The retail price would normally be three-fourths of a cent higher, or 8 cents.

The western section of the country, says the Food Administrator, where beet-sugar is now being produced, will reap the benefit on Oct. 1, and the eastern section will feel the effect as soon as the beet crop is in full swing.

Within a few days, it is announced, the Food Administration will issue a statement covering the entire situation in regard to prices in the different sections of the United States.

George M. Rolph, head of the sugar division of the Food Administration, says that this patriotic action on the part of the beet-sugar producers of the United States shows conclusively the value of this industry to the country in coming forward with low-priced sugar at a time when sugar would naturally be selling at much higher levels.

Price Set for Copper

Government and Producers Agree Upon 23 1-2 Cents a Pound

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By agreement between the Government and leading copper producers, effective for four months, copper prices were fixed on Thursday at 23 1/2 cents a pound, about 3 cents below the prevailing market. Sales to the Government, the public and the allies will be at this price, f. o. b. New York, and producers agreed not to reduce wages now paid in the industry. They also pledged themselves to maintain maximum production and to prevent copper from falling into the hands of speculators.

Although the price is fixed under voluntary agreement between producers and the Government's War Industries Board, with the President's approval, it was announced officially that, under the Executive's war power the proper departments of the Government will be asked to take over the mines and plants of any producers who fail to conform to the arrangement and price."

Recent Government purchases of copper, needed in large quantities for war purposes, have been made under agreement to pay the price to be determined by the War Industries Board. Early in the war when copper sold at about 36 cents, the Government contracted for 45,000,000 pounds for the fishing industry will be discussed; first, means of increasing production; second, means of improving distribution; and third, how to educate the public to the value of fish as food.

Among those who will attend the conference are James J. Phelan, chairman of the committee on fish and poultry, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; William K. Beardsley, former manager of the New England Fish Exchange; A. L. Parker and L. M. Atwood, representing the Boston Fish Pier Company; John Burns Jr. and P. H. Duffy of the Bay State Fishing Company; John C. Wheeler, Booth Fisheries Company; Gardner Poole of the Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company, and Thomas Carroll of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company of Gloucester.

POTATO DAY FOR CHILDREN PLANNED

So good is the crop of potatoes raised by the children in school and home gardens that the associate director of manual arts, John C. Brodhead, and the assistant director in charge, Daniel W. O'Brien, are planning to celebrate "potato day" on Oct. 6. The excellence of the crop is considered especially noteworthy as farmers generally complain of poor crops. The program for potato day will call out the 3000 young gardeners who have produced the potatoes. It will include the digging, carrying away and the cleaning up afterward to leave the fields in proper condition for the winter. The Mayor and other officials will be drawn to the great need for food conserving at home. It is believed by officials that this class of citizens can be reached in no way more successfully than by the proposed campaign.

Mrs. Prince is in charge of the course in salesmanship conducted by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, and the latter cooperates with Simmons College in teaching classes of store employees. The students in this course are enrolled from the various department stores of Boston.

Garden exhibits are being held in various school buildings. Today the John Winthrop and Edward Everett schools are having exhibits. The Christopher Gibson will hold one Monday. Others will be held in the near future.

RAILROADS TO AID SALE OF BONDS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Railroads of the United States will cooperate in the second Liberty Loan campaign which will start next month, says the Dispatch, quoting a bulletin issued by the Twin Cities Railroad war board.

in preparation for a 1918 record crop of around 3,500,000 long tons.

It is understood that the Cuban commission will show Mr. Hoover and his associates that, despite strenuous efforts by President Menocal and the Cuban Government, and the voluntary relinquishment of any excess war profits by all Cuban cane growers, the present price of Cuban raw sugar is not only justified, but will be essential to the salvation of the growers from business disaster.

FRESH VEGETABLE SUPPLY IS LARGE

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Practically all of the beet-sugar producers have signed the contract presented by the Government, and the result is considered to be not only gratifying to the Administration but to the consuming public as well, inasmuch as it assures a maximum price for beet sugar of \$7.25 per hundred pounds, cane basis, at seaboard refining points, as soon as the crop is available. This will probably be about the middle of October. The retail price would normally be three-fourths of a cent higher, or 8 cents.

The western section of the country, says the Food Administrator, where beet-sugar is now being produced, will reap the benefit on Oct. 1, and the eastern section will feel the effect as soon as the beet crop is in full swing.

Within a few days, it is announced, the Food Administration will issue a statement covering the entire situation in regard to prices in the different sections of the United States.

George M. Rolph, head of the sugar division of the Food Administration, says that this patriotic action on the part of the beet-sugar producers of the United States shows conclusively the value of this industry to the country in coming forward with low-priced sugar at a time when sugar would naturally be selling at much higher levels.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a perfunctory discussion the House today is expected to adopt the conference report on the \$11,500,000,000 War Credits Bill. The Senate unanimously adopted the report yesterday and the measure may be signed by President Wilson tonight.

Secretary McAdoo, it is announced, has his preliminary plan of campaign for the new loan in readiness and immediate release of the Secretary's plan is looked for.

Ernest and Fossler had been named because of their unquestioned knowledge of the German language. Fossler is head of the German department at the state university. Dr. Fling is head of the department of European history and J. J. Thomas is a prominent Seward County man.

All works praising the Kaiser and Prussianism, of which there are a considerable number, will be destroyed.

Not only are regular gardeners bringing their fruits and vegetables to the market but amateurs as well.

The canning kitchen which has been

in operation in the kitchen of the First Parish Unitarian Church will soon be closed. It was intended to close operation on Oct. 1, but it has been decided to continue the work 10 days longer so that the orders now waiting attention may be cared for. The kitchen has filled a long-felt want and will be developed to a greater extent next year. The work this year has been very successful.

The committee has arranged for a Harvest Fair, which will take place on the grounds of the Adams Academy, on Friday and Saturday of next week, Sept. 28 and 29. Thousands of exhibits are expected and classes have been arranged so that every amateur farmer may have an opportunity to display his best products of every description. Cash prizes, ribbons and certificates of merit, will be awarded. Former Mayor Chester L. Campbell has offered a cup for the best exhibit of potatoes, based on appearance, and keeping qualities. N. G. Nickerson Jr. has offered a cup for the best loaf of bread or 12 biscuits, made without wheat of any kind.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—To ascertain the extent to which railroad employees of foreign birth subscribed to the first Liberty Loan, special investigation has been completed on the directly operated lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, east of Pittsburgh and Erie. The result of this inquiry shows that, out of a total of 160,127 employees, in all departments, 25,827 were born in foreign countries, and that there were, among all the employees—both native and foreign born—52,782 subscriptions, amounting to more than \$3,400,000. Nearly one in three of the foreign-born employees was found to have been a Liberty bond purchaser. The exact number of subscribers of alien birth was \$146, or almost 32 per cent of the total foreign born. This was within 2 per cent of the proportion of employees of American birth who subscribed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Inexperienced men here are offered for the first time the opportunity to take radio training and to go into naval service. Preliminary training is to be given at a school to be established at the naval training station in this city.

The facilities and grounds of the University of Washington were tendered to the Government for the training station without reservation. The radio laboratories of the college will be used for the school.

Recruits between the ages of 18 and 35 will be taken in as seamen, rated second class, for radio training. An ordinary school education is a requirement for all applicants. The qualification for advancement is to send and receive 10 words per minute, continental code, when the operator will be transferred to Harvard University to be given advanced work.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Cuban Government Sugar Commission, which has been delegated by President Menocal to confer with Herbert C. Hoover and the United States Food Administration, convened in Washington on Thursday. Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister to the United States, heads the commission, and the other members are Col. José Miguel Tarafa, president of the Cuban Agrarian League, and Señor José Ignacio Lézama, both practical sugar growers of high technical attainments. Statistics and other data in the hands of the Cuban representatives indicated an earnest effort by them to defend the present prices of raw sugar, and evidence was not lacking that a radical reconsideration of the whole matter of sugar-prize fixation might result.

In brief, the cane-sugar producers are prepared to contend that, as matters now stand, a nonproducing element of the sugar industry has been placed in virtual domination of the producing interests. This, the cane growers believe, might spell practical ruin to the Cuban producers, whose desire to "do their bit" in meeting the Allies' war demands for sugar has imposed financial burdens, already great,

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The practical working out of the amendment proposed by the Senate, according to some of the protests, would be to work discrimination among business enterprises which are actually engaged in the same line of industry, but differently capitalized and organized.

The effect of this confusion of war excess profits and normal average profits, it is claimed, would be to hamper natural competition and work obvious and gross injustice.

Further, it is urged that the normal peace profits can easily be reached and made to contribute what is right through the income surtaxes, and there is no particular demand to keep them unduly low. Most of the communications coming in now are said to indicate a willingness to acquiesce in taxation of normal profits to practically any extent Congress may deem necessary with wisdom.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

IF ARTISTS WOULD
CEASE TO QUARRELBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There is nothing, perhaps, which affects more prejudicially the progress and development of art than the lack of union among artists, the want, that is to say, of a proper community of feeling on matters which vitally concern all art workers and are intimately connected with their activities. For some mysterious reason, the men who follow the artistic profession have an incurable habit of dividing up into small groups, each one of which has its particular set of tenets and each one of which denounces to all the rest any right to exist. Each group claims to have received a sort of special revelation which entitles it to lay down the law on all questions of art practice and to dictate to the world the rules by which art should be governed; each one sets itself up as infallible and stigmatizes as heretics and unbelievers the people who presume to question its authority. The result is a perpetual state of warfare between a host of little cliques which do not realize that, however much they may differ about trivialities of detail, they really have in common the duty to maintain the continuity of art and to advance its interests.

Probably the reason—the reason but not the excuse—for this discordant relationship is to be found in the fact that the artist, if he is sincere and has definite convictions, must be a bit of a fanatic. What he believes seems to him to be so important that he cannot help regarding any divergence from his creed as an actual impiety. Every one who is not for him is against him, and against, too, the faith which he had a mission to teach; therefore every one who does not accept his ideas and conform to his practice is accounted by him as an unscrupulous enemy seeking to undermine the very foundations on which art rests.

That there is something rather fine in such earnestness can be frankly admitted, the fanaticism of a man who has really convinced himself is always deserving of respect, even when the grounds for this conviction are not fully apparent to other people. But the earnestness of the artist, when it passes from the advocacy of great ideals to the assertion of minor conventions of thought and expression, is an admirable quality in a condition of degeneration. It has descended from a helpful influence into hampering and harmful agency; it clogs the movement of art and checks its growth by taking away from it the necessary opportunities for expansion.

Moreover, the fanatic discredits art with the public by creating and encouraging in the popular mind a feeling of doubt on all artistic questions. The ordinary man who is quite incapable of appreciating the inner meaning of the quarrels between artists of various phases of belief, and who is often disposed to interest himself in more than one type of artistic effort, is apt to become bewildered by the conflicting dogmatism of his artist friends, and to throw over the whole thing as being beyond his understanding. Or he may take offense at the implication of the advocates of one school that he is a person of no taste, because he has looked with approval on the productions of some other school. Either way, the dignity of art suffers in his eyes, and his interest in it, which might—and should—profitably cultivated, is in danger of being destroyed.

It is just this that the members of these little groups forget—the dignity of art. They are so concerned in advertising and pushing their own preferences, they are so occupied with their own small affairs, that they have no time to think about the vast comprehensiveness of art, or about the generous toleration with which it will recognize all shades of effort if only this effort is seriously and sincerely directed toward the aggrandizement of art as a dominating influence in human life. For certainly the artist who is serious in his aims and who is working sincerely to produce the best of which he is capable is a man who can do much for humanity. By his creative thought, he can stimulate the intelligence of his fellow men, by the excellence of his accomplishment he can set the standard of their performance and can incite them to strive, as he does, for the glory of fine achievement. He can be to them an example and a guide, leading them to higher ideals and nobler aspirations; and he can, if he labors rightly, stem that tide of materialism which is always waiting to overwhelm mankind.

Therefore it is of especial importance today that the petty differences in the art world should be forgotten and that all the men who work for art today should recognize that the little things which have hitherto agitated them so much are as nothing beside the larger matters which demand their attention. The world has suddenly become much more serious, much more concerned than it ever was before with the vast problems of existence; the trivialities of life are being relegated to their proper position of insignificance, and art, too, must cease to be trivial, if it is to fulfill its mission under the new conditions. It must respond to the mood of the times and organize its resources systematically, so that it may be able to do efficiently what will be required of it in the near future.

And in arriving at unity of purpose there is no necessity for any suppression of the individuality of the artist. Each man can be as independent as he pleases in his own practice, and can express his ideas in the way that suits him best, but he must cease to

insist upon the view that his way is the only one permissible in art. He must be tolerant toward the others who do not see as he does, and he must recognize that they are not less keen than he is to make art a living influence in the world. Most of all must he appreciate how disunion among the artists themselves damages the cause which actually they all have at heart, and discredits with the public the fundamental rules which are common to all forms of artistic expression—just as the disunion of political parties diminishes the power of a country in times of stress and brings upon it the contempt of the rest of the nations.

If once the artists were in agreement on matters of policy, if once they would join forces for the furtherance of a common cause, they could make the organization of art an emphatic reality. They could control art education and insist upon effective and profitable methods of teaching; they could compel the maintenance of a proper standard in commercial and industrial art, and could enforce consideration for the designer in all these trades and crafts into which art enters in a greater or less degree; they could influence state patronage of art and guide the Government officials in their dealings with art workers; and, best of all, they could, by judicious propaganda, bring the public to understand that art is not a useless luxury, but a practical and wage-earning concern of vast importance to the nation by which it is cultivated. They could even get the unemotional business man to see that art, with its imaginative strength and high standards of accomplishment, is one of the necessities in a producing country which has to hold its own in competition with a host of industrial rivals. All this they could do, if they would put their own house in order and give up those domestic squabbles on which they have too long wasted their energies.

"LULULAND" AND
ITS PLAYHOUSE

By a student of Herkomer at Bushey

In recalling student days, in Bushey, under Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the artist, one can hardly fail to speak of his rather remarkable residence, which he called "Lululand." It is a palatial residence, built entirely of stone brought from the limestone quarries of Bavaria, a substance that is very beautiful, affected by the weather. The American architect, H. H. Richardson, who designed Trinity Church, Boston, assisted Herkomer in the architectural plans of his house, bearing with wonderful unanimity the constant disconcerting advice of his collaborator.

The idea of building this marvelous home was one that Sir Hubert had entertained all his life long. It was to be a "lofty pleasure house," like the one Kublai Khan desired, and so in its making he enlisted the services of every member of his talented family, and of his most talented students. "The Builders of My House," a portrait of his three uncles, bears witness to the designers of the magnificent tapestries, the woodcarving and iron work to be found in "Lululand." The mural decorations were all done by artists of prominence, friends or students of Herkomer's. One room decorated by Amy Sawyer is especially notable.

No books were to be seen in Sir Hubert's rooms, but there were all sorts of cunning doors set in the walls, behind which his favorite volumes were to be found. All the paneling and woodwork of the house was hand carved, and not a key or a lock or a brass knocker but had been made by the best artistic skill of the land.

At the implication of the advocates of one school that he is a person of no taste, because he has looked with approval on the productions of some other school. Either way, the dignity of art suffers in his eyes, and his interest in it, which might—and should—profitably cultivated, is in danger of being destroyed.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Replica of famous Michelangelo fountain of St. Peter's, Rome, at Canadian National Exposition, Toronto

ART AT CANADA'S
SUMMER FAIRSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—It has never been exactly a consuming fact in the mind of the average man that art is just as normal a product of the people as furniture or machinery, and that any exhibition of native work is incomplete without a sight of the best art the country can produce. Art is so everlastingly mysterious to us and is so entirely concentrated in pictures with gold frames that it has practically become thing of naught to the public; a thing to be herded into museums or the homes of the rich, where specially educated professors may pore and catalogue with much the same connoisseurship as the postage stamp collector.

His theater itself was not orthodox in shape, having straight walls with a gallery at the end, rather than the customary circular form. Herkomer was the author of a book on stage management, and so much respect was paid him as an authority on the subject that the great playwright, Henry Arthur Jones, invited him to give a lecture on scenic art in his theater in London.

LONDON ART NOTES
By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Matthew Maris, the second of the three famous brothers, James, Matthew and William, and in many respects the greatest of them, was not, from the popular point of view, a successful artist, for he made no effort to become a favorite of the public, and his life was one of comparative poverty. But the way in which he lived was the way he chose for himself, the one way that suited his temperament and that satisfied his inclinations, and it enabled him to work in the manner he preferred. Few painters have been so careful in self-criticism, so anxious to attain to absolute perfection of achievement, or so unwilling to allow anything of which they did not entirely approve to come on the market; and fewer still have pursued an ideal so consistently. Matthew Maris, however, never wavered in his conscientious self-discipline, and as a consequence his canvases are all exquisite examples of finely imagined and perfectly expressed art, which, it can be safely prophesied, will be valued more and more as years go on.

Some interesting painted furniture is being produced in the workshops of Messrs. Tredegar under the supervision of Mr. Alexander McLean, R. B. A. The industry owes its inception to Lady Kinloch, for whom Messrs. Tredegar are acting in the matter, and the work was started with the intention of providing an occupation for artists who have found their sales seriously diminished owing to the war. All kinds of furniture are made and the workmanship and construction are particularly excellent.

OIL PAINTING OF PRESIDENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An oil painting of President Woodrow Wilson, by Jules Mersfelder, has been hung in the lobby of the St. Francis Hotel.

The painting is slightly less than a full length portrait, and shows the President standing in one of the executive chambers. It was done from photographs.

quiet little artist colony at Carmel-by-the-Sea.

It is a far cry from the scenes in the Magnolia Gardens at Charleston, S. C., with their moss-draped trees, brilliant flowers and quiet lagoons, expressing a static note, to the strongly contrasting, dynamic quality of the storm-swept coast of the Pacific. Mr. Silva has given proof of his versatility in his able grasp of both subjects, and his concept of their hidden moods.

To seize and fix on canvas the many moods of nature, rather than merely to paint what he sees objectively, is the underlying thought in all his work. By making a deep study of the changing aspects, both glad and gray, of the characteristic features of this rock-ribbed shore, he has succeeded wonderfully well in conveying their subjective moods in a refreshingly dissimilar manner.

Mr. Silva is equally happy in his choice of subjects for their decorative, dramatic values. He makes the most of dark masses of storm-tossed trees and rugged rocks, against tender tones in sky and sea; his compositions are carefully thought out as to line and pattern, so that the weird shapes of the cypresses group themselves into beautiful forms with interesting spacing between.

One of his canvases is well named "The Mount of Mystery," for the promontory which looms majestically in the very center of the picture is veiled in mist; at its feet lies a dark pool of luscious blue. Another, entitled "The Strength of the Ancient Rocks," is typified by huge, square masses of grayish purple, with portals as of an old Egyptian temple, around which the foaming waters swirl; on the heights, the cypresses, buttressed by their twisted roots, are of symbolic meaning in the strength of their growth—they are not so much tormented by the winter tempests as working out their own salvation through resistance to their onslaughts. This canvas is one of somber mood. In the "Glories of Sunrise" the mystic cliffs stand out in shadowy purple against the saffron sky, the grotesque shapes of the trees silhouetted in darker hue.

Mr. Silva's various canvases hold a happy surprise in store for all who love sympathetic interpretation of the beauties of nature.

GAINSBOROUGH'S
VIEWS ON COLOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—A great deal has been written about the color and technical quality of Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures in the light of the condition of these pictures today, but any references to the color and manner of painting employed by his great rival Gainsborough are not so frequent. It is therefore interesting to find in William Whitley's "Thomas Gainsborough" a number of passages and extracts from the painter's letters which not only throw valuable light on his views on color and technique but also present examples of contemporary criticism of his color and experimentation.

For instance, the author says, "During the last two or three years of Gainsborough's residence at Bath, his coloring was the subject of several uncomplimentary criticisms in the public journals. The *Middlesex Journal* . . . in 1772, writing of his work at the Royal Academy, says 'No one need be informed of Mr. Gainsborough's excellence in portrait painting. It is therefore interesting to find in William Whitley's "Thomas Gainsborough" a number of passages and extracts from the painter's letters which not only throw valuable light on his views on color and technique but also present examples of contemporary criticism of his color and experimentation.

Another contemporary, John Williams, (Pasquin) in a biographical note declares that Gainsborough always prided himself upon using longer and broader tools than other men and upon standing farther from his canvas when at work.

Most people have heard of Gainsborough's quarrels with the Royal Academy over the hanging of his pictures and of the withdrawal of the whole of his exhibition in the year of his painting the three eldest princesses, daughters of George III, which was commissioned by the then Prince of Wales. It was the somewhat extraordinary fashion of the day to hang full length portraits at the Royal Academy above the tops of the doorways, and the wonder is, not that Gainsborough should have objected to this, in the particular instance of the three princesses, but that anyone should ever have permitted it, for Mr. Whitley, commenting on the result of such hanging, quotes a critic in the *Somerset House Gazette* of 40 years later who "condemns the constant exaggeration of facial effect in full length portraits and ascribes it entirely to the law that compelled them to be hung at the Royal Academy high above the ordinary range of vision."

That Gainsborough did not generally object to this is shown by his letter to the Council of the Royal Academy in withdrawing his pictures. Mr. Whitley quotes as follows, "Mr. Gainsborough's compliments to the gentlemen of the committee and begs pardon for giving them so much trouble, but as he has painted the picture of the princesses in so tender a light that notwithstanding he approves very much of the established line for strong effects, he cannot possibly consent to have it placed higher than five feet and a half, because the likenesses and work of the picture cannot be seen any higher, therefore, at a word, he will be troubled the gentlemen against their inclination, but will be the rest of his pictures back again."

That Gainsborough was particular, when he could be, as to the hanging of his pictures, is seen from the postscript to a letter to Mrs. Garrick, in which he says, "A word to the wise. If you let your portrait hang up so high only to consult your room it can never look without a hardness of countenance and the painting flat; it was calculated for breast high and will never have its effect or likeness otherwise."

SULLY PORTRAIT LENT

A large portrait of Commodore Stewart, by Thomas Sully, has been lent to the Boston Museum by Mrs. Marie T. Garland, and is hanging in one of the colonial galleries on the entrance floor. Both as a good example of Sully's work, and as a portrait of this illustrious ancestor of Parnell, it is of interest to visitors.

FINE ARTS

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CAMP KEARNY GROWING FAST

California Military Station Will Have Ten Thousand Soldiers by Sept. 20—Athletic Activities to Be Developed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Every department of the work of camp building at Camp Kearny, on the Linda Vista mesa, near this city, is recording steady progress. Buildings are going up so quickly at the cantonment site that if a person, used to inspecting the site every day, misses one, the change when he goes back is decidedly noticeable.

It is expected that by Sept. 20 there will be 10,000 officers and enlisted men of the national guards of California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Nevada in camp. Hundreds are arriving daily. Not many weeks hence, Maj.-Gen. Frederick S. Strong, U. S. A., commanding officer of the fortieth division, will have a force of 20,000 men under him at Linda Vista, it is predicted.

A tremendous volume of freight is being handled by the Santa Fe. Hundreds of car loads of lumber, and hundreds more with quartermaster's supplies and other materials are pouring in in a steady stream.

Construction of a remount station is in full swing. Here 10,000 horses and mules will be quartered. This station is one of the most attractive spots on the whole mesa. It is 445 feet above sea level, and an excellent view of the surrounding territory may be obtained from the knoll on which the headquarters camp is situated. Work on an unloading station is going forward rapidly. Army buyers are scattered throughout the West obtaining horses and mules for this camp.

Amusement and recreation problems are not small when so many men are gathered together, but the civic organizations of San Diego are cooperating with the Y. M. C. A. and the Government to provide wholesome occupations for the men. San Diego has thousands of army, navy and marine corps men at nearby stations, in addition to those at Camp Kearny. An Enlisted Men's Club has been opened, largely through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, and here hundreds congregate daily.

It is said that when Camp Kearny has its full quota, 10,000 men will be given "liberty," or, to use the more familiar civilian term, "a day off," three times a week. Wednesday afternoons, Saturday afternoons and Sundays are set aside for rest from the intensive training.

At Balboa Park, where the great outdoor pipe organ is situated, many concerts of exceptional merit are being given. For instance, Miss Julia Heinrich of the Metropolitan opera sang recently and was accompanied by John Doane, professor of organ music in Northwestern University. More than a thousand enlisted men of the different branches of the service attended.

Frequent concerts are given by members of the Professional Musicians Guild of San Diego. Mme. Katherine Tingley of the theosophical colony on Point Loma, has done much work in providing entertainment, both theatrical and musical for the men. She has opened up clubrooms in Balboa Park. Such efforts are, by Government orders, absolutely nondenominational.

Athletic activities are being developed. A big track and field meet was given recently at the San Diego High School Stadium, which will seat 30,000 persons. Men from the "signal corps" aviation school at North Island, San Diego Harbor, had an easy time in winning over all other branches of the service on this occasion.

Polo is one of the favorite sports, and a number of fast teams have been organized, and will train horses developed. Baseball, football, basketball, boxing and swimming all are taken up enthusiastically by soldiers, sailors and marines.

ENGLISH TO BE TAUGHT ALIENS

Acting upon the hypothesis that "learning English is the first step toward American citizenship," the Home Guard of Massachusetts, an organization of women taken from the ranks of those who campaigned in Boston for food conservation pledges, is to carry a personal invitation to alien men and women of Boston to attend evening school. Plans for this campaign will be mapped out at a meeting of the home guard at the Hotel Lenox this afternoon.

The new work of the home guard will be under the guidance of M. J. Downey, director of the city's evening schools. The guard will be divided into squads of eight and assigned to a given district. On recommendation of Mr. Downey the Eliot and Hancock school districts have been selected for the first efforts of the house-to-house campaigners. Italian is the predominating language of these districts and Polish, the next in order, so the invitations have been printed in those two languages.

The homeguard squads will be drilled in asking questions in Italian. The drillmaster is Prof. Cesar Dusault, head of the Dussault School of Languages, who has also donated his services to teach the members of the home guard a simple vocabulary to serve as an introduction to the Italian wife or mother who may open the entrance door.

The women who canvassed the alien quarters in the food campaign were brought face to face with the great need of Americanization in the City of Boston. These women found solid blocks where little or no English was

UNITED STATES AVIATION WORK

Classes at Training Schools Being Graduated Every Week and the Production of Aircraft Is Well Under Way

Activity at more than 24 United States government aviation schools over the country shows that the United States air service is assuming definite proportions and hopes are expressed by officers that many squadrons will be in France by the spring of 1918. Classes are being graduated every week and with a satisfactory motor developed by engineers passing all tests the actual production of the aircraft for these new pilots is well under way.

The value of aircraft in war has been discussed many times by prominent authorities on aeronautics and Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has stated that large numbers of machines can be constructed and men trained for the same without interfering in the least with the government plans for regular army work or the manufacture of munitions and supplies.

As to shipping, Mr. Baker points out that 1000 pilots will take up no more room than 1000 infantrymen, and their machines no more space than artillery; while the value of 10,000 planes on the front would be far greater than many times this number in infantry and artillery.

Passage of the \$640,000,000 bill for the expansion of the United States Aviation Service opened the way for the realization of the plans made by Mr. Baker. This amount allows for training, equipment, overseas maintenance, spare parts, flying stations, armament, apparatus, aviation training fields for ballooning, training and service squadrons, 22,000 planes and nearly 100,000 enlisted men in addition to the pilots who are being recruited at the present time.

Men for this service, in the capacity of balloon pilots and aviators, must be between the ages of 19 and 30, must be citizens and have a good education. Aerial observers whose duties are to ride behind the pilots and observe fortification changes and artillery fire effect must be between the ages of 25 and 30.

After application a candidate undergoes a strict physical examination and unusual tests for equilibrium and judgment are given. If the man successfully passes he is sent to an examining board at the nearest government aeronautical or ground school where a mental test is given, practical, more than theoretical, questions making up the examination with close verbal questioning by an officer.

If the candidate passes both the test he is sworn in and given the rating of a first class private in the aviation section of the signal corps. His papers with the results of the examination are then sent to Washington and orders to report to a ground school, if he is enlisting for aviation, or to a balloon school if for ballooning, are then sent from that city.

A delay from between four to six weeks between the time he is sworn in and the time he is called for duty is necessary at present, owing to the large number of applicants on the waiting list and the limited capacity of the schools. This is true only of the pilots for aeroplanes as balloonists and observers are called much sooner. Men in all these branches are paid \$100 per month with food and quarters while studying at the schools and upon graduation are given a commission as first lieutenant with a base pay of \$2000 a year and extra bonuses for active flying duty and foreign service.

A candidate for aviator goes to a ground school for eight weeks, where the operation, construction and repair of wireless apparatus, aeroplanes, gasoline motors and machine guns, theory of flight, aerial tactics, photography and military law are taught. If the candidate successfully passes this course he is sent to a flying school where practice in observation and shooting at targets while flying is given in addition to regular flying instruction. The time spent at this school runs from two to four months, depending entirely upon the ability of the pupil.

After passing through these schools the man is commissioned and is ready for duty. The only difference between the above course and that in ballooning is that one school is attended for ballooning in which everything is taught to the prospective balloonists.

The work is only beginning but officers state that results have been gratifying and have shown that the original course mapped out was well planned. Hundreds of young men have been enlisted in this service but many more are needed.

The need for mechanics will be tremendous when the service gets well grounded and at present it appears that the majority of these men will be drafted. Plans to utilize men of other industries than the automobile are being made. Fine linen workers will be needed. Musical instrument men because of their experience in working on fine woods and steel strings, which in aviation are used as struts for strengthening the plane, will be some of the men used in this newest industry. The work has taken great strides since the passage of the aviation bill, but much more of this important branch should be heard of in the next few months.

AMERICAN GIFT TO FRANCE Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau SYDNEY, N. S. W.—In handing a cheque for £100,000 to Madame Playoust, president of the French-Austra-

lian League of Help, Mr. G. W. Fuller, Acting Premier of New South Wales, announced that the State had raised considerably more than £3,000,000 by private subscriptions for the various patriotic funds, and he expected that the money sent for French relief would reach a total of more than £250,000. The cheque handed to Madame Playoust represented the first installment of the amount subscribed in New South Wales on France's Day, and another £50,000 was expected to be shown by the final figures. The French-Australian League has sent £300,000 worth of garments to the people of France, and large sums in cash.

PHILADELPHIA MAY LOSE ART GIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Philadelphia must raise \$290,000 in addition to the \$500,000 already appropriated in order to keep the art collection which was left by John B. Johnson in this city, and unless the amount is forthcoming by Oct. 14, the collection will go to the Metropolitan Museum of New York. When the city council accepted the gift, \$500,000 was appropriated to cover the cost of transferring the works from the Johnson estate to the city's care, but the appropriation was insufficient, owing to the fact that the real value of the collection was not known.

A recent appraisal places the value of the collection at \$4,500,000, and of the entire estate at about \$6,328,000. The Federal tax on the fortune, amounting to \$565,000, the state tax amounting to \$225,000 and additional expenditures which must be made, will bring the entire amount that must be advanced by the city up to \$890,000. Besides this sum, the provision of the will stipulates that an art museum for housing the collection must be erected. This will necessitate the reconstruction of the Johnson home, at 510 South Broad Street, because the will prohibits the removal of the collection from that location.

SHIPPING NEWS

Light receipts of fish at the Boston fish pier today sent prices upward. Only three vessels with slightly more than 76,800 pounds arrived. The steamer B. F. Macomber came in from Chatham with 8000 pounds large and 7000 pounds medium-sized mackerel; the steamer Sunflower, also from Chatham, arrived, bringing 21,000 pounds mixed fresh and 21 barrels salt mackerel. The third vessel to arrive was the schooner Fannie Belle Atwood, with a fare of 40,800 pounds of groundfish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight were: Steak cod \$14.75, market cod \$11, haddock \$11, steak pollack \$8.50 @ 9.75, large hake \$9, small hake \$7, steak cusk \$7.25, and mackerel \$15.

The old granite block being set up on gravel base, allows mud to ooze up between the paving stones, thus keeping the highways in their present deplorable condition.

Mayor Curley has talked much about keeping the streets of Boston clean. He has announced about every six months for the last three years that the streets were to be flushed at least once a month. Sometimes this is done for a time after the city's chief executive has become more than ordinarily incensed at the condition of the highways, but water and water flushing on the old rounded loosely set granite block streets will not keep them clean, and this dust or mud, as the case may be, is carried about the city by vehicles and deposited on streets which of themselves would remain reasonably free of such collections.

Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, declares that he can do no more than attempt to have clean streets in Boston until the last day are sent from that city.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHICAGO TO SEE FIRST BIG GAME

World's Series Baseball Contests of 1917 Are Scheduled to Start in That City Saturday, Oct. 6—Umpires Are Named

CINCINNATI. O.—Chicago is to see the first of the world's series baseball championship games of 1917 and it will take place in that city Saturday, Oct. 6. This was made known by the National Baseball Commission at its meeting in this city Thursday, when it convened for the purpose of deciding the world's series affairs and holding the drafting of minor league players by the major league clubs. The official dates for the big games, together with the scale of prices and the umpires who will officiate follow:

Intermission, Saturday, Oct. 6, and Sunday, Oct. 7; at New York, Oct. 9 and 10; at Chicago, Oct. 12; at New York, Oct. 15.

Umpires—Frank O'Loughlin and W. C. Evans of the American League and W. J. Klem and Charles Rigler of the National League.

Tickets—At Chicago, boxes \$5; lower grandstand, reserved, \$1.50; pavilion, \$1; bleachers, 50 cents. At New York, boxes, \$2.50; upper grandstand, \$3; lower grandstand, open, \$2; pavilion, \$1.

It was announced by the commission that purchasers of tickets must buy them for three games. One per cent of the commission's revenue of the series will go to the Bat and Ball Fund for soldiers in France.

The players will be instructed to play an exhibition game at Rockford, Ill., if the series finishes in the west, or at Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., in case it finishes in the East, in order to give the soldiers a chance to see the teams play. When the coin tossed by F. J. Navin, president of the Detroit club, fell "tails" up after President H. N. Hempstead of the New York National had called "heads," the National Baseball Commission officially announced that C. A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago Americans, had won the toss and had the privilege of saying where the first game of the next world's series should be played.

The commission announced that the Chicago Tribune and New York Herald would wire a 1000-word story to the American soldiers in France at the commission's expense after each game. Special invitations will be extended to President Wilson and Generals Harry, Carter, Bell and McCain to attend the games. A block of 1500 seats in the pavilion has been set aside for the first game of the world's series at Chicago for officers and soldiers at Ft. Sheridan. These will be paid for by the soldiers.

It is also said plans were discussed by President Comiskey and Manager J. J. McGraw for taking the two teams to France for a series of games for the benefit of American soldiers there. President Comiskey asserted it would cost between \$6000 and \$7000 to make the journey.

Minor Players Are Drafted

Boston Clubs Gain Little at Meeting of Commission in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O.—Minor league players were drafted here Thursday at the meeting of the national commission. The two Boston clubs did not gain much by the draft, the Boston Americans securing Bentley of the Baltimore Internationals and the Boston Nationals getting Massey of Minneapolis and Miller of New Orleans. The Boston Nationals originally drafted six men, but later canceled their claims on Lane of Oakland, Conway and Murray of Worcester and Monroe of Joplin.

Bressler of Atlanta, awarded to Cincinnati, was sought by the Boston Nationals. Five teams, including the Boston Nationals, filed drafts for Nuesel, Los Angeles, who goes to the Philadelphia Nationals.

Other drafts include: By New York Americans, Kane of Providence; St. Louis Americans, Houck of Portland; Chicago Nationals, Lear of Bridgeport; Philadelphia Nationals, Woodward of New Haven. Detroit drafted a player named Cobb from Cumberland, Md.

Neither Pittsburgh nor the Chicago Americans obtained a man by draft.

The Ohio series between Cleveland and Cincinnati will start in Cincinnati on Oct. 4. Umpires—George Hildebrand of the American League and P. A. Harrison of the National League will officiate.

BAKER STATES HE INTENDS TO LEAVE BASEBALL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. F. Baker, star batsman of the New York Americans for the last two seasons, announced Thursday that he had retired from organized baseball. He reported at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday prepared to play, but was told that his suspension will remain in effect until the end of the season. He has taken this as the club's final answer and is preparing to leave for his home at Trappe, Md.

Baker's contract, which calls for close to \$10,000, has another year to run. John Miller, captain of the St. Louis Nationals, has been drafted, and has filed no claim for exemption. It was announced Thursday.

GUARDS ORGANIZE ELEVEN

FOR OGLETHORPE, Ga.—Several former well known college football players are members of a football team organized by the second company of United States prison guards here.

SENIOR GOLFERS PLAY IN ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Half of Field Start Second and 18 Holes of the Competition on the Apawamis Links

RYE, N. Y.—The second half of the field of contestants in the thirteenth annual championship golf tournament of the Seniors Golf Association will play the second 18 holes of their 36-hole competition over the links of the Apawamis Club today. They played the first half of the match Thursday, and Henry Allsopp of Balsitrus made the round in a gross score of 84, which equals the best 18 holes of the tournament, credited to C. G. Waldo of Brooklawn and J. R. Prentiss of Mohawk. Mr. Allsopp made this admirable score notwithstanding he needed nine strokes to get down at the ninth hole and finished the second round with a 6 and 5 on the last two holes.

J. H. Duffy of Knollwood, in Class C, tied for the best net score of the day with Mr. Allsopp at 74.

Mr. Allsopp not only led the field in gross endeavor, but he managed to get a good start on his adversaries in the Class A division with the best net of 74. The Class B leader was J. W. Smith of Bellevue, with 106, 30—76. J. H. Duffy led Class C with 92, 18—74, and J. R. Gilkeson of Lancaster, Pa., was out in front of Class D with 88, 12—76.

The annual dinner and business meeting provided a series of enjoyable speeches for the 300 members of the association. Justice Mahlon Pitney gave a talk on golf, and wound up with a patriotic speech on golf and the nation.

The business meeting was little more than a ratification of the temporary officers named last January. It provided H. L. Hotchkiss of Apawamis, father of the tournament, with the title of honorary president; D. P. Kingsley of Sleepy Hollow with president; Justice Pitney of Chevy Chase, first vice-president; Judge M. J. O'Brien of Oakland, second vice-president, and Walter Brown of Apawamis, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Kingsley made a speech of acceptance and congratulations to the seniors which found intense favor.

TWO GAMES IN THE NATIONAL ARE POSTPONED

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	1917	1916
New York	91	50	.645	.547
Philadelphia	77	60	.562	.590
St. Louis	78	66	.542	.417
Cincinnati	73	71	.507	.383
Baltimore	72	72	.500	.438
Brooklyn	63	73	.463	.607
Boston	63	75	.453	.578
Pittsburgh	47	96	.329	.451

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Pittsburgh, 9, New York. 9. Cincinnati-Brooklyn, postponed. Chicago-Philadelphia, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis. New York at Pittsburgh. Brooklyn at Cincinnati. Philadelphia at Chicago.

Only one of the three games scheduled to be played in the National League baseball championship series Thursday afternoon was played and that resulted in a 10-inning tie between Pittsburgh and New York, the score being 9 to 9 when Umpire Klem called off hostiles. The games between Brooklyn and Cincinnati and Philadelphia and Chicago were postponed.

PITTSBURGH TIES THE GIANTS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pittsburgh batters hit five New York pitchers for a total of 17 hits here Thursday, but New York hit Pittsburgh pitchers opportunitely, and the game was called at the end of the tenth inning with the score 9 to 9. The tie will be played off as a part of a double-header tomorrow. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E
New York: .0 1 2 4 0 1 0 0 0 2 9 1
Pittsburgh: .0 0 2 4 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 17 2

Patters—Perritt, Tesreau, Demaree, G. Smith, Anderson and McCarthy; Steele, Carlson, Cooper and Fischer. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—2h. 30m.

DARTMOUTH HAS FOOTBALL WORK

HANOVER, N. H.—A light work-out consisting of grass drill, kicking, charging and forward passing officially began the Dartmouth College football season Thursday when several men turned out in answer to Head Coach C. W. Spears' call.

Enthusiasm was increased by the arrival of two "D" men, McDonough and S. W. Holbrook, both quarterbacks. Other veterans of last year's squad were Eastman and Lenman, halfbacks; Freiburg, end, and Bevan, tackle.

Myers, Parks and Dorney, linemen from last year's freshman eleven, were on the field. Hutchinson, basketball star, and Brown, varsity baseball man, showed up for practice, though neither has ever played football. The squad, though large, is weak in veteran material, and there is little preparatory school material in sight.

EXETER SQUAD REPORTS

EXETER, N. H.—The Phillips Exeter Academy football season was started Thursday afternoon when 60 candidates answered Coach H. F. Vaughan's call. Five of last year's players were among the number. Harvey, left end; Lipscomb, center; Jones, guard, and Louris and Cutler, quarterbacks. The new material is light.

FORT OGLETHORPE, Ga.—Several former well known college football players are members of a football team organized by the second company of United States prison guards here.

WELLESLEY OPENS TOURNEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—There will be an open golf tournament at the Wellesley Country Club today and tomorrow. Contestants may play either day.

GUILFORD WINS IN FIRST ROUND

F. J. Wright Jr. of Albemarle Also Qualifies This Morning for Second Round of Belmont Springs Open Golf Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WAVERLY, Mass.—Second round matches are being contested this afternoon in the annual fall golf tournament of the Belmont Springs Country Club and the four winners will meet tomorrow morning in the semifinal round of play. This afternoon's matches bring L. J. Malone, Oakley, against A. L. Squier, Albemarle; H. T. Bond, Jr., Winchester, against L. B. Tamm, Homestead; F. J. Wright Jr., Albemarle, against Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, and J. P. Guilford, Woodland, against H. J. Robertson, Belmont Springs.

Conditions were fairly good for fast playing when the first round was contested this morning. Much regret was expressed over the fact that Francis Ouimet, winner of the qualifying round gold medal Thursday, did not continue in the competition, as it was thought that he would give F. J. Wright Jr. and J. P. Guilford, two of the best players in the tournament, a line of competition which would bring out some high-class playing.

The playing of Wright and Guilford received the most attention this morning, it being generally believed they are the most likely candidates for the chief trophy. Wright was called upon to meet J. A. Wheeler Jr. of Winchester, and the western junior champion had an easy time winning by 6 and 5. He was not forced to extend himself at any time, being 4 up at the turn, and playing the first nine holes in 39 despite the fact that he required no more than three putts at three of the holes.

Guilford also had an easy match this morning, meeting G. M. Brooks of Winchester and defeating him by the same margin as Wright had over Wheeler. 6 and 5. Guilford appeared to take things easy, but finished the first nine holes 4 up and with a medal card of 37. He had 6's at the fourth and eighth holes, getting into the trap on his second shot at the fourth and making some poor approach shots at the eighth.

H. T. Bond of Winchester had an interesting match with L. B. Liggett of Brae Burn which the former won by 3 and 2. The battle was very close from beginning to end, Bond being only 1 up at the turn.

L. J. Malone of Oakley and G. H. Pushee of Weston had a splendid contest, Malone finally winning by 2 up. The Oakley player was 1 down at the turn. Both had high medal cards.

A. L. Squier of Albemarle put up a fine up-hill battle against R. W. Rivers of Oakley. Squier started out poorly, losing the first four holes and at the end of the outward journey he was 4 down. Coming home he improved greatly in his playing while Rivers fell off and the Albemarle player won by 2 and 1.

Paul Tewksbury of Woodland played fine golf in the first round, defeating F. G. Thayer, Wollaston, 4 and 2. Tewksbury was out in 39 and came home in 36 for a 75. He was 1 up at the turn.

The Chicago Americans are carrying 22 players on their present eastern trip. There are three catchers, seven pitchers, five outfielders and seven infielders.

Chicago Americans are carrying 22 players on their present eastern trip. There are three catchers, seven pitchers, five outfielders and seven infielders.

Manager C. H. Rowland and Coach William Gleason.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tomorrow's automobile carnival at the Sheepscod Bay Speedway will begin at 3 o'clock sharp, with the running of the four heats for the Futility Handicap, in which Louis Chevrolet, De Palma, Resta, and Mulford will be the scratch men. These heats will be at 10 miles each.

Chevrolet will give handicaps to Ira Vail, Jules de Vigne, Charles Ewan, and Otto Henning in the first heat, and De Palma will be on scratch against Gilbert Anderson, David Lewis, Peter Henderson, and Daniel Hickey in the second. Resta gives handicaps to Walter Haines, Thomas Alley, John Lecain, and Ora Haibe in the third heat, and in the fourth Mulford will make the allowances to Edward Hearne, Thomas Milton, James Benedict, and Gaston Chevrolet. The first two in each heat will race in the final.

All the drivers will meet with Fred Wagner in the morning and draw for position in the 100-mile Derby for the Harkness cup, the emblem of the speed championship of the United States.

FIRST DIVISION—First Round

H. T. Bond, Winchester, defeated L. B. Liggett, Brae Burn, 3 and 2.

F. J. Wright Jr., Albemarle, defeated A. L. Wheeler Jr., Winchester, 6 and 5.

J. P. Guilford, Wollaston, defeated G. H. Pushee, Weston, 2 and 5.

A. L. Squier, Albemarle, defeated R. W. Rivers, Oakley, 2 and 1.

Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, defeated F. G. Thayer, Wollaston, 4 and 2.

H. J. Robertson, Belmont Springs, defeated R. N. Hall, Wollaston, 1 up (19 holes).

SECOND DIVISION—First Round

R. W. Stanley, Brae Burn, 3 and 2.

M. H. Burns, Wollaston, 6—3.

Mrs. H. C. Bannister, Belmont, 6—2.

Mrs. S. J. Strauss, Framingham, 6—0.

Crystal, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. G. Hirsch, Wollaston, 6—0.

Mrs. Carrie Bannister, Belmont, 6—1.

Mrs. R. Well, Wollaston, 6—1.

Mrs. F. B. Elliott, Commonwealth, defeated J. Y. Shoaf, Woodland, 3 and 2.

PROTEST ALLOWED FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President B. Johnson of the American League has notified Manager C. C. Griffith of the Washington club that his protest of the game Detroit won from Washington in Detroit, Aug. 19, has been allowed.

President Johnson upheld Griffith's contention that Cobb, who was coaching, violated the rules in touching Burns, a base runner, as the latter was rounding third base with the run that gave Detroit victory. Permission is being sought to have the game played off here Monday as part of a double-header.

The enrollment of the freshman class will not be known until next week, but a squad of from 60 to 70 candidates is expected. They will report next Tuesday. Coach Wallace hopes to have a few Harvard veterans help him during their spare hours, but so far no former Crimson player has been found who can guarantee to be present at Soldiers Field constantly.

WORCESTER CANDIDATES OUT

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. E. Brickley, the former Harvard football player, and J. J. McAuliffe, former Dartmouth captain, were with the Worcester Academy football candidates Thursday and gave the boys some instruction.

Brickley also gave a practical lesson of his famous drop kick. Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser of Everett was at the academy and registered his son Howard as a student.

FENWAY PARK

TOMORROW AT 3 O'CLOCK

CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD

Red Sox vs. Chicago

Seats at Shuman

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA DISCUSSED BY SIR A. CARDEW

Question Brought Up at Annual Conference of College of Agriculture at Coimbatore.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

COIMBATORE, India.—The celebration of college day and the annual conference of the College of Agriculture at Coimbatore took place recently under the presidency of Sir Alexander Cardew.

In an interesting address Sir Alexander Cardew, who has been connected with the Indian civil service for the past 36 years, said it would be most unnatural if the Madras Government did not feel a strong interest in the agricultural college, for the prosperity and progress of the presidency were indissolubly bound up with the interests of agriculture. Twenty-eight millions out of the 42,000,000 inhabitants in Madras, he said, were dependent, as workers or dependents, on agriculture for their support. The agricultural department was, therefore, vigorously engaged all over India in trying to solve agricultural and similar problems. The greatest difficulty which stood in the way of progress, Sir Alexander considered, was the illiteracy of the peasantry. A population of illiterate ryots, even with their undoubted shrewdness and ingenuity and the wealth of experience handed down from father to son, were no match when pitted in competition against thoroughly well educated bodies of agriculturists like those of Germany, Belgium, or Japan. The uneducated Indian peasantry was hampered by old-world superstitions, and by its inability to learn of new experiments or new methods through the written word. It was entirely dependent on oral instruction, and even then lack of general knowledge prevented the instruction from being fully appreciated. Their first task, therefore, Sir Alexander Cardew maintained, was to educate the agricultural classes.

One of the crucial points of Indian administration, Sir Alexander Cardew said, was finance, and he pointed out that for all provincial purposes the total provincial revenues of the Madras Government hardly amounted to £5,000,000 a year, or rather less than what was being spent in Great Britain for one day's carrying on of the war.

Sir Alexander Cardew then took up the point, sometimes put forward, that the question of education is subordinate to the increase of wealth among the agricultural classes. Tempting as were the analogies, some people tried to draw between the southern states of America, where a backward population had been enabled to make great progress by demonstration of agricultural improvement, Sir Alexander Cardew doubted whether experience would show the analogy to be a sound one. It seemed to ignore the differences in conditions between India and America. On the one hand, there was a peasantry intensely conservative, with long traditions of agricultural practice, and a fixed standard of social practice and religious usage, on the other an imported race of cultivators, without traditions or prejudices, ready to adopt any novelty put before them and undeterred by caste or other scruples. The cases are so different that Sir Alexander was inclined not to expect too much from the American precedent. Therefore, he considered it still seemed likely that the Indian ryot would have to be educated before he could be got out of his hereditary groove.

Another formidable dragon in the path to progress, Sir Alexander said, was the Indian social system and the Indian law of property which had grown up under the influence of deep-seated religious ideas that were difficult to change or remove. The property law had led to the parceling out of land in such minute subdivisions that it was potentially injurious to the interests of agriculture. Short of some drastic change being made in the Hindu law of property, Sir Alexander Cardew thought no real improvement could be expected. Another cause that told heavily against the improvement of agriculture in India was the unhappy legacy left by the centuries of turmoil which preceded British rule.

On the other hand there were some movements which were full of hope for the future. Chief of these, Sir Alexander considered, was the cooperative movement, which he said, had undoubtedly opened new vistas of improvement. The future therefore was not without hope, and so long as he remained in charge of the Financial Department he would help forward the cause of the Agricultural Department as far as lay in his power.

M. POINCARÉ'S VISIT TO ITALIAN FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Very great satisfaction is expressed in the Italian press at M. Poincaré's visit to the Italian front. The President of the French Republic, who was accompanied by M. Léon Bourgeois, was received immediately after his arrival by the King of Italy, to whom he handed the French military medal and the Cross of War. M. Barrère, the French Ambassador at Rome; the Marchese Salvago Raggi, Italian Ambassador at Paris; Signor Boselli and Baron Sonnino have also gone to the front for the occasion of M. Poincaré's visit. The Corriere della Sera says that directly after Baron Sonnino's journey to Paris and London, a journey which seemed to have so greatly promoted frank cordiality and full agreement and to have drawn closer the ties of mutual feelings, interests and ideas

uniting the great nations of the West, the two most eminent men in France, the President of the Republic and M. Léon Bourgeois, have come to the spot where Italy is most alive and at her greatest—the front. Their visit is a new and satisfactory proof of the good feeling among the powers of the Entente.

The Idea Nazionale says that this event is undoubtedly the most noteworthy in the history of the friendly relations between Italy and France. The same necessity for vindicating national claims keeps both France and Italy at war, and this fraternity in war, cemented by their common sacrifices and nourished by the same hopes of victory, outweighs today every other feeling. The Giornale della Sera says that it is a significant act of courtesy on the part of France towards Italy and that it will produce the keenest gratification in the latter country, and will draw the bands of confidence and cordiality closer between the two countries. It is the best answer to the intrigues of the common enemies whose greatest delusion is that they can cause dissensions between the two nations fighting together for the triumph of justice and the good of humanity. The Tribuna considers that this visit will conclude this month's diplomatic activity between the Allies with a manifestation surpassing in importance and solemnity all those which have preceded it. The conference of Paris had confirmed the agreements in the Balkans, that of London had contributed greatly to promote firm understandings between the Allies, prepared the way for an agreement between Italy and Serbia, which would be part of the future European agreement, and strengthened the ties between Italy and Great Britain. Then the visit of M. Poincaré will, in its turn, complete this interrelated concrete and cordial understanding, giving a solemn manifestation of Italo-French intimacy and of their mutual wish to proceed together in perfect unity and community of interests towards the triumph of the common cause.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER ON PEACE TERMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The growing anxiety in Germany as to the Empire's economic future in view of the league of nations now ranged against it is reflected in a recent leading article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, with whom the economic aspect of the future treaty of peace has always been a favorite theme.

So far, it begins, the discussion of peace aims has been very one-sided, being confined almost exclusively to territorial questions; whereas behind these geographical problems are others of the utmost importance for Germany's future. The fact is, the Frankfurter paper continues, that thanks mainly to British machinations, Germany is confronted with the task of laying anew the foundation of her economic position in the world, as well as with the necessity of preventing the realization of the post-war economic campaign embodied in the resolutions of the Paris conference. In this realm accordingly, it writes, lie very important problems of the future peace.

It is perfectly clear that the possibility of a further favorable development for Germany will not be guaranteed by the acquisition of territory to the east or west, but that, above all things and in the first place, the definite destruction of the economic blockade measures planned against us is necessary for that purpose; the value of the treaty of peace will be in proportion to the extent to which that aim is realized. For here it is actually a question of the foundations of our economic position, of the future of our commerce, our employers and employees, as well as of our agriculture. Here, too, Germany is a champion of the interests of the whole of humanity, in that she must perform her duty for the open door for all. The English system of waging war against peaceful populations must be excluded by treaty, and, in addition, freedom of colonization must be not only restored, but guaranteed internationally against such terrible destruction as that experienced in this war. Germany must insist on the free acquisition of raw materials, and must above all bring to naught with the help of most favored-treatment treaties all present and future schemes for her exclusion on the part of her enemies. That to all this that freedom of the seas also belongs the Reichstag rightly affirmed in its manifesto of July 19.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William C. Adamson, of Georgia, whose name was on many lips during the controversy between the railway companies and their workers, because of his fathering an eight-hour law which President Wilson and the Administration forces carried through Congress, by which a temporary solution was forced, pending further investigation, is to leave Congress, of which he has been a member since 1897. He is to be appointed to the Court of Customs Appeals in New York City, where, with a handsome salary and permanent tenure, he may serve the Government judicially, technically speaking. Congressman Adamson, both before the Government became Democratic and since, has disclosed capacities as a constructive statesman; and his name will be inseparably associated with some of the most important legislation of the last 20 years, due in part to his position as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the popular branch of the national lawmaking body. He is credited with having drafted the Panama Canal Bill. The Railroad Physical Valuation Bill, the Interstate Commerce Commission Act, the Eight-hour Day for Federal Employees, and, last but not least, the proposed Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Law, owe much to his shaping hand while being drafted, and to his reasoning power while being debated. If there be such a thing as legitimate reward for labor well done in one field of governmental activity by a chance to do something less laborious in another, this seems to be such a case. Georgia is the Congressman's birthplace, and he has reflected credit on the State. Prior to entering Congress he worked as a lawyer, and acted as a city court judge and a city attorney.

John Stewart Bryan, of the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader, one of the most progressive and brilliant of the young journalists of the South, has had, and will have, general supervision of the weekly newspaper which is to be published under the auspices of the national war work council of the Y. M. C. A. in every national guard and national army camp, beginning on Sept. 30. This arrangement has been provided for by the careful plotting of a program by which a central staff, furnishing general information and striking contributed articles, and working with sectional and local committees and journals, will produce a unique medium of communication and education for the fighting forces of the United States at home and abroad. Mr. Bryan is of an old Richmond family identified with the journalistic history of the city in which he works. Whether speaking or writing, he impresses the critic with his versatility and vigor.

Walter E. Clark, head of the department of economics and government at the College of the City of New York, has been chosen president of the University of Nevada. He is a native of Ohio, studied in the schools of Delphus, was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, and then proceeded to Columbia University, where he took graduate work in political science and won his Ph. D. degree. His first teaching position was at Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1901 he joined the faculty of the College of the City of New York, as an instructor in the economics department, and in 1910 was made full professor. He has been unusually successful, not only with the regular students of the institution, but with the representatives of the masses who crowd into the "extension" courses of the college, and do their work at night. Moreover, his reputation for mastery of the technical sides of his subject has led to his being chosen to lecture on finance to the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, and to employees of the National City Bank. His relations with Prof. J. W. Jenks have been especially close, and he has collaborated with the latter in writing the new edition of Professor Jenks' "Trust Problem." President Clark also has to his credit two books, "Josiah Tucker, Economist," and "The Cost of Living."

General Alfredo Dallolio, who was recently made the Italian Minister for Arms and Munitions, has acted as

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Undersecretary in the same department of which he is now Minister, since three months after Italy's entrance into the war. He belongs to a well-known Bolognese family, and his brother, Senator Alberto Dallolio, has been for a long time Mayor of Bologna. General Dallolio, after passing out of the Military Academy, was made sublieutenant of artillery, promoted following one another until, in 1901, he was made Lieutenant-colonel of the second regiment of artillery. In 1904 he became colonel, and, in the same year, director of artillery at Venice, having already acted in that capacity since 1901. He was made Lieutenant-general in 1914. It was General Dallolio who represented the Italian War Office at the American Scientific Congress at Buenos Aires in 1910. On the occasion of the National Festival of the Statute, in the present year, he was made Commander of the Military Order of Savoy, and the fine tribute was made to him at the time officially paid to his work as Undersecretary of Arms and Munitions. The task of providing the immense quantity of war material needed for the Italian army devolved largely on General Dallolio. The war found Italy extremely ill-prepared in this respect, and it was the present Minister for Arms and Munitions who, in a short space of time, induced the manufacturers to increase their plants, and to put in hand and carry through the necessary work.

Joseph E. Haycroft, a professor in Princeton University, has the important duty of organizing the staff of trained athletes and instructors in sports, who will cooperate with the commission on training camp facilities at the head of which is Raymond B. Fosdick. Professor Haycroft's campaign of administration calls for cooperation of his subordinates with the army officials and with other departments of the recreational board in the cantonments. He was chosen because of the range of his experience and the breadth of his training for the post. During his college course, at the University of Chicago, he fitted himself for superintendence of athletic contests and kindred work. In 1902 he joined the faculty of the Chicago institution as an instructor. When he left, in 1911, he was an associate professor in the department. Princeton made him a full professor, and under him have now passed six classes of young men graduating from the historic New Jersey school. Professor Haycroft is also interested in social welfare work.

Francis E. Nipher, physicist, who, from 1874 to 1914, taught physics in Washington University, St. Louis, and prior to that was professor of the same subject in the University of Iowa, has announced new discoveries in connection with the theory or law of gravitation, based on experiments which he says show that electricity alters the gravitational attraction of bodies. Professor Nipher is a University of Iowa graduate, whose long career in the leading educational institution of Missouri indicates his status among men of his own calling, and in the academic world. He has contributed much, in book and periodical literature, to the discussion of technical problems involved in cosmical physics, solar radiation, and the influence of electricity on gravitation, so that this latest announcement brings no surprise. He is a member of learned societies of France, Great Britain, and the United States, and has been honored with the presidency of important organizations in St. Louis.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STEEL'S ACTION AS TO WAGES

Advance Just Made by Big Corporation Is Construed as Belief of the Officials That Future for Trade Is Decidedly Bright

Following the action of the United States Steel Corporation in increasing the wages a further 10 per cent the stock market took on vigorous strength which would indicate that the public believes that the Steel directors are of the opinion that the future of the steel industry is a bright one. It also indicates that the corporation expects a good price for its finished products, otherwise wages would not be increased in the face of an uncertain price.

The average wages of Steel employees including the present increase, is now well above \$1000 a year and probably about \$2.75 a day. Last year the average annual wage, after two 10 per cent increases—one coming on Feb. 1 and the second on May 1, the third increase not coming until Dec. 15—was \$1042, and the daily average was \$3.36. In view of the fact that the increases this year amount to a larger expansion in money than the early ones, the average expansion is so much the larger in actual money.

In 1913, the first year that the corporation reported daily average wages, the daily average was \$2.92, and the annual average \$905. This year's average should be about \$300 higher per annum than that of 1913 and not far from \$1 larger per day. Over a series of years the number of employees, and wages show thus:

Year	Emp's	Total wages	Per yr \$ Day
1910	252,668	\$263,335,502	\$1042 \$3.36
1911	191,126	176,800,864	925 3.01
1912	179,253	162,379,507	905 2.97
1913	228,906	207,206,176	904 2.92
1914	228,906	207,206,176	904 2.92
1915	228,906	207,206,176	904 2.92
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BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A strike of 9000 boilermakers has resulted from the Government's decision to uphold their refusal to reheat an award given by the Committee on Production in regard to the Mersey boilermakers' claim for an advance in wages. In an official statement the Ministry of Munitions gives the following history of the dispute.

A conference presided over by a member of the War Cabinet was recently held, to consider cases which have recently occurred where stoppages of work took place through opposition to awards given by properly constituted arbitrators' courts. Representatives of the Admiralty, the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions and the Ministry of Labor who were present were unanimous in their opinion that such stoppages are indefensible. It was unanimously agreed that no encouragement should be given to stoppages of work arising out of opposition to arbitrators' awards, that no complaint against the operations of awards should be entertained until a reasonable time had elapsed since the giving of the award, and that no concession should be made to men who have stopped work through opposition to an award already given.

On Aug. 9 a further conference took place between the representatives of the workmen and the Ministry of Labor. The representatives were informed that the subject had been before the other departments and the War Cabinet, and it had been decided that whatever dislocations took place the department had to remain firm. The whole question of settling disputes during the war would be at stake if the Ministry of Labor had to concede to threats of strikes and reheat awards which had been so recently given. The award must be worked under for a reasonable period, and the period which the department concerned thought reasonable was one of at least four months. The Minister of Labor regretted the course which the men threatened to take, but would point out that the strike would be illegal and would be subject to the conditions of the Munitions of War Act. He strongly urged them seriously to consider their position. The men had received all the advances which had been given to men in similar employment, including the last addition of 3s. which made their present rate 15s. higher than their pre-war wages, apart from overtime.

The committees have given careful consideration to the statements and arguments submitted to them and their finding is that the claim of the society has not been established.

VALOR OF POLISH TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The traditional heroism and gallantry of Polish soldiers has again been illustrated in the magnificent conduct of the Polish Lancers Regiment. In the battle in Galicia, a division with a section of armored motor cars was cut off by the enemy. The Polish Lancers commanded by Colonel Mosciki were ordered to retrieve the situation. Six times they charged the enemy infantry

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Aves., 43rd and 44th Sts., adjoining
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Famous for its magnificent equipment,
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700 LUXURIOUS ROOMS
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The place to stay
Chicago's life, convenience at moderate prices.Auto tourists in sight
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THE SHOPPING CENTER
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A studio apartment, \$1.00
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50 cents more for two—no higher.
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100 rooms, 60 baths. Rates \$1.00 per day and up.
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Dining Room Open to Public
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From Boston. Grand 1000-mile trip. Meals and
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Saturday, September 22

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New Italian Dining Room. A noteworthy addition to the many attractions of Boston's favorite hotel. A new, exquisite, consistently decorated dining room in the Italian mode. The *a la carte* service which gives distinction to the Hotel Lenox will be continued as usual. A most unusual and delectable menu of Italian dishes will be served, prepared under the direction of our justly celebrated Italian chef. Supper dances from 9:30 to 11 will be resumed for the season. The now famous Lenox Banjo Orchestra as in previous years.

L. C. PRIOR MANAGING DIRECTOR
BOYLSTON AND EXETER STS., BOSTON



POLES IN RUSSIA GREET FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Polish political congress, holding its sitting in Moscow, and M. Ribot, then French Premier:

Three hundred and sixty delegates of the Parties of the Clubs, a Polish organization in Russia, assembled at Moscow, representing the whole province of the former Polish republic, and meeting in support of the immovable resolution of fighting for the independence and the unity of a Polish state, with access to the sea, as well as for the freedom of peoples, send to the great sister nation the homage of their boundless admiration. We are glad that the common aim of this war, which must give back to France as well as to our own country the provinces which belong to them, and which were formerly torn from them by Germany, should bring to the side of the glorious French Army a military force representing a Poland which has for so long been disarmed.

Signed by the President,
STANISLAS JEZIERSKI.

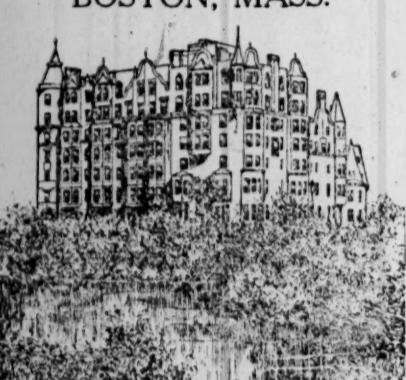
M. Ribot to M. Stanislas Jezierski:
I have watched with the strongest interest the important deliberations of the Polish political congress of Moscow, an account of which I have received from the French Consul, and I thank you for the message which you have been good enough to send me. France, which is united by so many traditional bonds with the heroic Polish nation, is happy to hail the reconstitution of its independence and of the unity of all those Polish territories which were once so prosperous and which extend to the shores of the Baltic Sea, under the sovereignty of a Polish state. The Government of the French republic, which is fighting in this war against our common enemies for the freedom of peoples, welcomes the resurrection to national life of all those partitioned territories, the property of the noble Polish nation. It is proud to think that thanks to the activity of those Poles who are actually separated from the mother country, an autonomous Polish army will soon be fighting under its own national flag by the side of the French Army.

A. RIBOT.

"In sorrow Poland is being born again, and she again finds in France a faithful friend," says the Temps in its editorial on the subject of this exchange of communications, and quotes the Polish patriot Erasmus Pilz, who says of the Polish Army which is to fight by the side of the French: "It is the first concrete and positive act towards the realization of a Polish state." The Moscow Polish Congress is insisting on the formation of another such Polish army in Russia, being of the opinion that "in present conditions, the most important factor in the integrity and the complete independence of Poland is the formation of an armed Polish force." The Temps insists that it is not merely due to considerations of sentiment that the independence and the unity of Poland figure in the Allies' peace program. The policy of the Allies, it says, is in conformity with a lesson which history has taught them. It is taking a short-sighted view of things to look upon Sedan, or even Sadowa and the spoliation of Denmark, as the origins of the present conflict. They date, as a matter of fact, from the repression organized conjointly by the King of Prussia and the Tsar of Russia against Poland in 1863. This repression, which was put into force in Russian territory, was inspired by the Prussian Government. As early as 1861 Bismarck, who was then William I's representative in St. Petersburg, protested, in his master's name, against the consideration which Alexander II appeared disposed to show towards the Poles. He wrote: "The King is full of the thought that national concessions might be made to the Poles. Not only would they encourage the population of our Province of Posen and the immigrants from abroad, but they would also have the unfortunate result of awakening the Polish question in Great Britain and in France." How the Russian Government unfortunately listened to Bismarck and afterwards signed with General von Alvensleben the convention which was to crush the Poles is a matter of history. From that moment Russia was bound to let Prussia do as she pleased in Europe, and Prussia intended making the most of

The Charlesgate

Corner Beacon Street and Back Bay Park
Overlooking Charles River and Fenway
BOSTON, MASS.



Furnished and Unfurnished Suites may now be leased for the coming year.
Dining Room operated entire year.
HERBERT G. SUMMERS

It. The Alvensleben convention dates from Feb. 8, 1863, and on the following June 17, William I was urging Alexander II against France: "All private interests of legitimate government, he wrote to him, must be subordinated to the imperative need of repulsing, by efforts taken in common, all attacks directed against one or the other, by a power which makes itself the ally of all the revolutions." The martyrdom of Poland was preparing the way for the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. It is only in accord with justice that reparation for these two great iniquities should be made simultaneously.

DR. MICHAELIS' MILITARY STANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Some few days after Dr. Michaelis' appointment as Imperial Chancellor the Koelnische Zeitung published an announcement as to his impending military promotion, which reads as follows: "We hear that the Kaiser has placed the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, a la suite of the army and granted him the right to wear the uniform of the reserve of the body-grenadier regiment No. 8 to which the Imperial Chancellor for a long time belonged, and with which he has kept up relations. It is known that since the beginning of the war the Imperial Chancellor has taken a definite place in the organization of main headquarters. That place is Formation I of main headquarters, the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Office, to which the Imperial Chancellor and his subordinates are attached. By this means the necessary connection between the Imperial Chancellor and main headquarters has been established. The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, naturally attaches much importance to imparting a living character to official dealings with main headquarters."

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO., Proprietary
EVERETT R. RICH, Managing Partner

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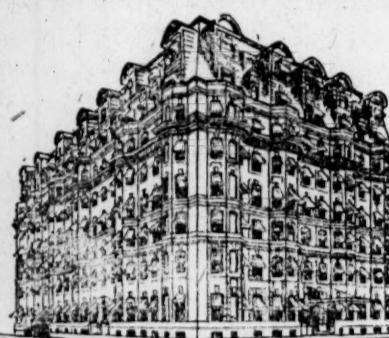
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Ancient and Modern Art of Lace Making

Long ago, in the days in which the glories of Egyptian civilization were of it herself—first the sprays and scrolls, then worked the ground around it, and received, it is said, from the middleman (who purchased it for the town market) as many shillings as would cover the lace offered for sale. This is still being made in beautiful, although not altogether traditional, designs and in exquisite technique.

Irish laces, too, are interesting, and very popular today—that is, the kind that we know as Irish crochet. Limerick lace, first made probably early in the Nineteenth Century, was really a sort of embroidered net, for it consisted of patterns worked upon the net by chainstitching. Carrickmacross is another well-known variety of Irish lace, but the careful observer will notice that it is really a variety of cut work, the pattern being cut out of fine linen or lawn and embroidered upon a groundwork of net, with fancy stitches filling in the spaces between.

The United States of America have not been famous for lace making, perhaps because no one has seemed to find the time to spend on an industry which progresses so slowly; perhaps, too, because it has been so easy to import it from the rich treasure houses of the Old World. Now, however, with her constantly increasing and widely branching interest in many new manufactures, the lace industry, which has been rather unimportant, has received a decided impetus and is growing rapidly. It is, however, a very different sort of lace industry from that of European countries. For one thing, America has no peasant class to devote itself to the long and patient task of making exquisite fabrics by hand. America's industries are carried on, in general, by machinery. Accordingly, the increased interest in lace making in this country means an interest in making truly beautiful and artistic laces by machinery, thus putting their use within the means of the many, rather than of the few who feel able to buy large quantities of the expensive, handmade fabrics.

At the present time, the United States and Canada are credited with some six hundred or more lace and embroidery factories. And American lace men have been cooperating with native, as well as European art resources, and looking toward new markets for the industry as it develops.

Brussels and Bruges and Mechlin took up lace making, and soon began turning out beautiful and distinctive products of their own. England, famous for her embroideries, has not gone into lace making so extensively as some other countries still, she is famous for her exquisite Honiton laces, which show great delicacy of workmanship. Drawn work and cut work flourished there and many beautiful examples of it may be seen in the old samplers of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries.

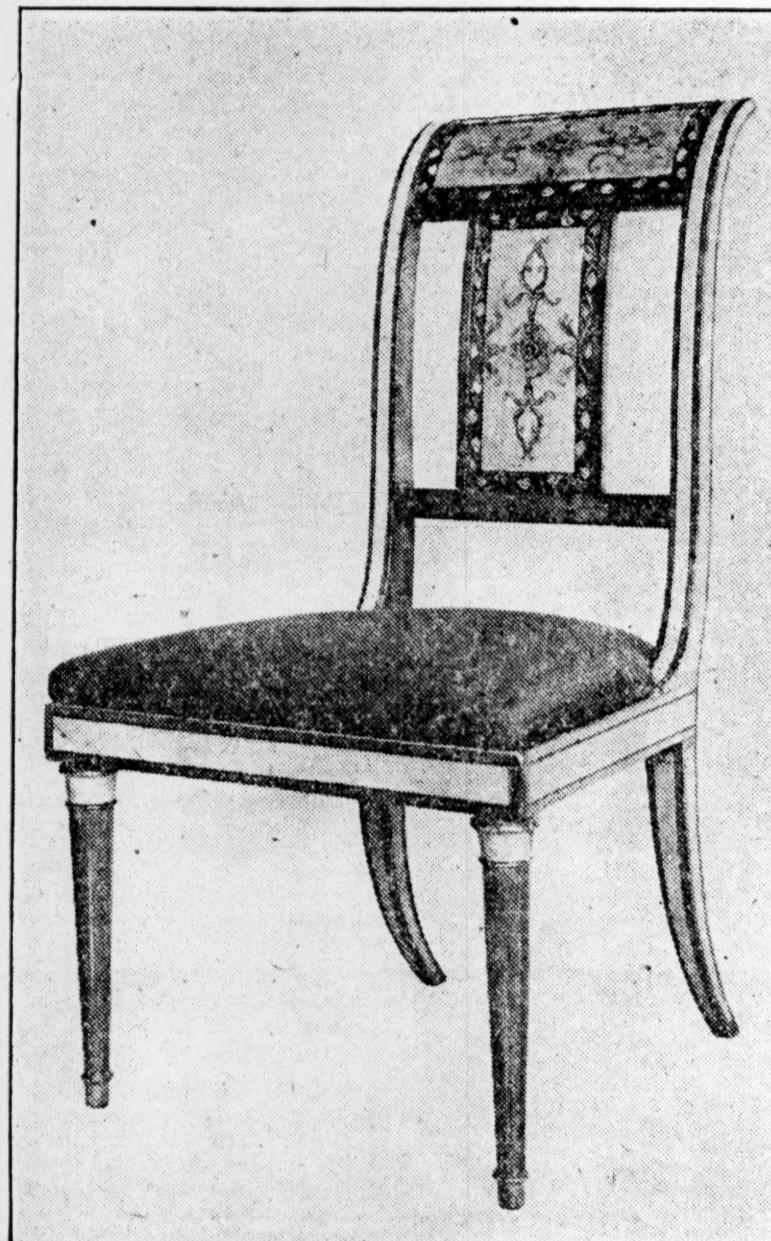
It was during the reign of Queen Anne, according to Mrs. Emily Leigh Lowes, who writes interestingly of the laces of many countries, in her "Chats of Old Lace and Needlework," that French refugees, driven from their homes by an edict of Louis XIV, came over to England and carried on their lace making in the new home and taught their methods to the English workers. Many new lace schools sprang up in England, and lace is still being made in Buckinghamshire, which is said to be celebrated for the fashioning of wide laces, rather than of narrow edgings. To go back for a moment to that Honiton lace mentioned above, Queen Victoria is credited with having made an effort to make this the distinctive lace of England. The old Honiton lace worker, so Mrs. Lowes writes, made every inch

find out what American women will want; and that we must keep in the closest touch with the latest style dictates, to anticipate the trend of fashions in our merchandise," remarked an American manufacturer of laces and embroidery. "That is why this new industry, coming into existence within our trade, may have enormous possibilities in it, for women of the western continent love laces and embroideries as much as do their European sisters, and their recent revival in fashion will increasingly set new looms in motion and stimulate us to go after new markets for our American product."

When Grease Is Spilled on the Floor

Nobody likes to have grease spots on her well-scrubbed kitchen floor. One housekeeper has discovered how to keep her floor quite free from them, and this is the way she does it: "One cannot help spilling grease sometimes," she explains, "but it is a simple matter to prevent an ugly spot. Whenever I drop any on the floor, I pour cold water over it immediately. No, of course, that does not remove it, but it causes it to harden at once, so that it does not soak into the wood, and then I can scrape it up without any trouble."

Sheraton Furniture



Reproduced by courtesy of the Directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum

A Sheraton chair

LONDON, England—The period of Sheraton may be said to mark the end of the time when furniture-making in England, at least for the time being, reached its highest level. He was the last, as Chippendale was the first, of the great designers who made the English furniture of the Eighteenth Century justly famous. Between these two men came Ince and Mayhew, Mainwaring, Shearer, Adams and Hepplewhite, all of whom, in their time, added something to the general stock of ideas and designs, as well as to the quantity of beautifully made furniture. Unfortunately, during the time of Sheraton, the high level at which furniture designing had been maintained in England began to decline, and the decadence of his later work is marked. His earlier productions, however, reached an extremely high standard, and his best designs are exceedingly graceful and charming. Mr. Wheeler, in his book on English furniture, gives 15 years as the time for which the most successful phase of what may be termed the Sheraton school lasted, by which is meant that of its effort in the style of Louis Seize. Sheraton was more a prolific designer than an actual maker of furniture; at Stockton-on-Tees, before he came to London, he was a journeyman cabinetmaker, but there seems to be no evidence that he was ever a master cabinetmaker on a large scale. His book, "The Cabinet-Maker's and Upholsterer's Drawing Book," contained a mine of information and many illustrations, and it was widely read and made use of among men of his own profession. The period from 1775 to 1780 marked a general adoption of more elaborate methods of decoration to furniture, as their means of adornment, cabinetmakers resorted to the employment of paint, lacquer, much inlay, gilding and an extended use of fancy woods. Both Adams and Hepplewhite adopted these methods, but they are especially connected with the name of Sheraton. Much painted furniture is ascribed to Sheraton which has really no right to such a designation. Furniture of this description owes its origin, in many instances, to some unknown contemporary of Sheraton's, while the painting may not impossible be the work of the daughter of the purchaser. On the other hand, in some instances, Sheraton has been credited with paintings which, in reality, were the work of the followers of some of the artists of the day, such as Angelica Kauffmann or Pergolesi, if not of the artists themselves.

"I usually cover mine with horseradish leaves, to prevent the syrup from molding on the top. Some say that nasturtiums are equally good for the same purpose."

Points on Pickling

"When you pickle fruits or vegetables," remarked the model housekeeper, "be very sure that you always use the best cider vinegar, and make your syrup in a porcelain-lined kettle. Use whole or unground spices, as far as possible, as a rule. If you must use ground spices, be sure to tie them securely in clean, thin, muslin bags. Also, tie the whole ones in similar bags, if you do not wish to leave the whole spices in the syrup with the fruits, when you have packed it away. Sweet pickles should be very rich, so rich that you may keep them in covered stone crocks. If you choose, instead of sealing them in fruit jars.

"I usually cover mine with horseradish leaves, to prevent the syrup from molding on the top. Some say that nasturtiums are equally good for the same purpose."

The Knitting Bracelet

Everybody in the party, gathered about on the pine-needle carpet under the big trees, looked up as the woman with the big knitting bag of cretonne, with its gay peacock spreading their colorful plumage over it, appeared. Somehow every one expected her to bring new ideas to the industrial group, particularly after she had spent a day in town. This time, however, she sat down and brought out her work with just the usual greetings. But those who were watching her noticed that she took a small silver bracelet out of her bag and slipped it over her wrist.

"Oh, do show me your new bracelet!" exclaimed the woman beside her. The newcomer smiled.

"I was just waiting for some one to say it," she said. "I do not believe that you ever saw just this kind of a bracelet before. It is plain and simple, as you see, not an article of jewelry at all; but it is, nevertheless, a useful thing. Just see here!" she lifted up her arm and there hung suspended from the bracelet a ball of wool—"It is a knitting bracelet, a device to keep one's ball of yarn from straying away, as it is so prone to do, if one is not always on the watch. I think it is going to prove a useful possession."

"Here are some pretty new knitting needles, too. Don't you like this dainty

seeded, 2 pounds of white granulated sugar, 1 tablespoon of ground cinnamon, 1 tablespoon of ground cloves, 1/2 tablespoon of allspice, 1 ounce of cayenne pepper, 1 ounce of salt, and 1 cup of vinegar. First stew the dried apples and apricots together until quite tender; add then the seeded raisins, whole, not chopped, also the sugar, spices and salt—everything except the vinegar, and boil the mixture gently until the raisins are soft. Add 1/2 the vinegar, stirring constantly. Then add the remainder of the vinegar by degrees, tasting occasionally in order to get just the degree of acidity desired.

Spiced Crab Apple Jelly—Wash 1

peck of crab apples thoroughly and cut out stems and blossoms. Put into the preserving kettle whole, add 5 cups of vinegar and enough cold water almost to cover them. Add, also, 1 quart of a pound package of mixed whole spices. Let the apples cook slowly for 1 hour. Uncover the dish then and pour in 1 cup of apple juice, then cook slowly for about 45 minutes longer. Remove from the fire, add 1 teaspoon of extract of vanilla, and cool. Serve with slightly flavored and sweetened whipped cream.

Compote of Apples (a French recipe)—

Wash, peel and core 6 large tart apples, and cut them in halves. Put them in an earthenware baking dish and cover them with 1 pint of white sugar, the grated rind of 2 good-sized lemons and a little ginger. Cover the baking dish and let the apples cook slowly for 1 hour. Uncover the dish then and pour in 1 cup of apple juice, then cook slowly for about 45 minutes longer. Remove from the fire, add 1 teaspoon of extract of vanilla, and cool. Serve with slightly flavored and sweetened whipped cream.

Consider the Construction of Cloth

There are many things which enter into the choosing of cloth, both by the merchant and the consumer. The merchant is under the constant necessity of studying public taste. He must consider attractiveness of design, as well as current fashions and tendencies of popular taste. He has constantly to devise new patterns and new fabrics. In doing this, he must consider seasonal and climatic demands, the materials with which the fabric will be used, and the classes of people who will use it.

To successfully cope with these demands, he must secure the services of the best designers. Good designers are not numerous. Much of the work done by designers in the United States, students of this subject agree in declaring, is imitative of European artists. It is for this reason that the imported goods are so much more expensive.

It may or may not be general knowledge of the consumer that variety in cloth is produced by variation in weave, color and finish. One of the first things that a student of woven cloth needs to do is to study samples. He will find that, by pulling the sample apart, there are different sized threads; that they are woven from different sides. The character of the warp and weft have much to do with the smoothness or roughness of the weave. In the plain weaves, the warp and weft are uniform in size and are woven regularly in and out. It is by variation of the size of these threads that we get the corded effects. By using large-sized threads at certain intervals, the stripes are produced, so also the checks. By varying the weave, passing the threads over two or over three threads, and under two, or just the opposite, or even over more threads, the twills are made. These threads are usually diagonal in effect, made by passing the wool, or filling, under and over a different set of warp threads each time. All kinds of tricks are tried with the wool, to get the different effects of twill, different colors being used, as well. You will notice that twills are covered with diagonal lines, running in different directions. "When these lines are clearly marked, the cloth is called diagonal rather than twill, but it should be remembered that diagonals are nothing but very clearly marked twills," says Paul H. Nystrom of Wisconsin University, in his book, "Textiles," prepared for the extension division of the university.

The object of twill weaving, it continues Professor Nystrom, is not simply that of producing more fancy and attractive fabrics than plain cloth, but, also, of making heavier and stronger cloth. Twills are almost invariably closer in texture than are plain weaves.

The fashion authorities inform us that satin is a favorite material for the one-piece frocks for autumn wear. Glaze satin, satin Elizabeth, satin Francaise, beautiful brocades and crepes, charmeuse, and satin meteors, will be in excellent taste. This being the fact, it is well to know just a little about satin and the glaze silks. Of this cloth, Professor Nystrom writes: "The satin weave is a special form of the twill in which the principle of the twill is employed, but in which no trace of the twill structure, such as diagonal lines, is visible on the surface of the cloth. The smooth, shiny surface is due to the fact that the threads are parallel and close to each other, and pass under the threads running at right angles, only at intervals of six, seven, eight, and more cross threads....

"Satin weaves in cotton goods are frequent and numerous, but are generally called sateen or satin. Such goods are used extensively in making linings, night shirts, pajamas and certain grades of work shirts. The heavier qualities are used for corsets, shoe linings, etc." Cotton-backed satins are numerous, so woven as to make the satin threads appear only on the surface. Among the finest satins are the silk satins, such as the lining silks, satin de Lyon, with a twilled back, ornamented with fine stripes, and especially good for coat sleeves, the millinery silks, marabout satin and sun satin. For the dress or style satins are messaline, "a soft thin, lustrous silk with a satin finish; satin charmeuse, a very rich appearing satin, finished fabric, especially well suited to draping; satin crepe, a silk fabric, combining the crepe feature with the satin weave; and crepe meteors, a

silk fabric, somewhat less brilliant than satin, for the reason that the overshot is not so long."

Among other interesting weaves are the pile weaves. Pile is the hairy or fuzzy surface, such as is found in velvet or plush. The pile is formed by a process of clipping, the plush being clipped longer than the velvet. Then there is the loop pile, which consists of loops of thread, as in some of the new skirtings of the past season. Plush makers have become so expert that they can imitate sealskin in their seal plush, as well as imitations of many other furs. Nearly all the lower priced plashes and velvets have cotton backs. This does not materially detract from the quality. In carpet manufacture, the pile weave is very important. Brussels, Wilton, and tapestry are all pile fabrics. Chenille cloth is a fabric with a pile on both surfaces."

Special looms are required for the gauze or netting weaves. These are also used in lace making. In addition to the regular warp and weft of plain weaves, there is an extra thread which is wound round the warp, as the weaving proceeds, and it is made on what are known as leno looms. Cotton, silk, linen, and wool are used for netting, and their uses are so varied and well known that they need little mention here. All these nets are used for dress decoration, light-weight gowns, window curtains, etc.

The double-cloth weaving is used for making two cloths at the same time, where two sets of both warp and weft are used. It makes our coat materials, heavy silks, pillow casing, grain bags, etc. It gives special strength to the garments. The two parts are attached by a process of interlacing. While these weaves are more expensive, yet their durability and power of keeping their shape, and their freshness, compensate.

The most common weave and, probably, the most popular, is the figured weave, which is done on the jacquard looms. The process is interesting to watch, and is described most simply by Professor Nystrom: "The loom is so devised that every warp thread is separately controlled, and may be raised or lowered at the will of the operator, or according to the design worked out before. The control of the warp is made automatic by the use of pasteboard cards, with holes punched in them, corresponding to the design desired. In the loom, the mechanical arrangement similar to that of a piano player using paper record rolls, is guided by the perforations or holes in the cards; the proper warp threads are drawn up or let down, and the filling thread is shot through in the usual way."

The designs are legion and the kinds of textiles of every nature. "Cotton and linen damask are examples of figured weaving in vegetable textile. Wool damask, brocade, carpets, rugs, fancy vesting, etc., are the common wool goods woven on the jacquard looms. But, in silks, the greatest variety and qualities are to be found in damasks, brocades, broches, and brocates. These figures, some flat, some raised, some sunken in the fabrics, are made on all sorts of regular weaves, plain, net, twill, satin, and pile."

Another Way to Clean White Shoes

"How do you clean your white shoes?" asked the girl in blue of the one in white. "Yours are always immaculate; I do not see how you keep them so, especially as you always seem to be wearing them."

"I have found a new cleaning material," was the reply, "and it is the easiest that I have ever tried and the most satisfactory as well. What is it? Of course, I will tell you gladly. It is nothing but a cake of bon ami, a good stiff brush and some water. I wet the brush, shake off the surplus water and rub it over the bon ami, then over the shoes, and set them in the sunshine or open air to dry. It does not take long and this cleans them better and more quickly than any prepared cleaner that I have ever found. And it is so easy. I have used it on white canvas shoes only, but sometimes I may try it on my buckskin sport shoes. It is such fine-grained stuff that I should think it would work equally well. Also, shoes cleaned in this way dry very quickly, I find."

THE HOME FORUM

The Real Versus the Counterfeit

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE fact admitted by all men is that sin, suffering, and disease are not produced by divine Mind, or, what is saying the same thing, are not in real consciousness; and so they are pronounced by Christian Science to be error, false belief, or mortal mind.

The world as a whole does not believe this to any marked extent. It clings to the belief that evil is as real as good, as powerful as good, and as enduring as good. And what is the world doing in clinging to such beliefs? It is simply binding itself down to the innumerable woes which beset mortal existence. While holding them the world continues to be under a thick cloud of materialism, a material veil which causes mankind to stumble along a tortuous way. The one hope for the human race is to awaken to the knowledge of real consciousness. To continue in the belief that Mind is not infinite, that good is not all-powerful, that evil is true, and matter real, is to propagate the illusions of mortal existence without in the slightest degree helping to get rid of them. Every device of the human mind to alleviate the trials of the human lot are but the experiments of limited intelligence; they never get to the root of the trouble, and if they seem to mitigate suffering they do so only by changing one human belief for another.

How then must the great problems of human existence be approached? It must be through the knowledge of God. Human effort needs to be directed toward the attaining of positive and definite knowledge of Truth. When this knowledge is attained it is necessary to so hold the facts of real

consciousness in mind that the counterfeit beliefs which tend to assert themselves as realities to the human mind shall be destroyed, or in other words shall no longer be believed as if they were real. This is not so hard as it may at first appear. Mrs. Eddy breaks up the mythical position of material sense by a single stroke in the sentence on page 70 of *Science and Health* which says: "The divine Mind maintains all identities, from a blade of grass to a star, as distinct and eternal." There is nothing in that sentence which can be said to imply that Christian Science takes everything from a man and leaves him without a universe. Quite the reverse. Christian Science tells the truth about God, about divine Mind, and doing so enables mankind to see creation as spiritual and perfect, the complete manifestation of Mind.

Every idea in Mind is distinct from every other and every idea is as eternal, as indestructible, as Mind itself. A knowledge of this Science destroys the false material sense of creation. If it did not do so it would not be Science and would not lessen the sum-total of the misery of the world, every pang of which has its origin in the false belief that the material sense of creation is real. The day has gone by when matter can be reasonably accounted other than mental. The natural scientist may call it energy, but then he must admit that such is itself a mental concept. Only the untutored along the path of human knowledge stamp the foot on the baked clay nowadays in proof of its reality. The fact is, as Christian Science clearly shows,

that such an act, altogether prompted by human belief simply reproduces the preconceived beliefs of the human mind, while the understanding of reality can never come about through what men name the material senses. It can only be obtained through spiritual sense, that same sense through which God is revealed.

Christian Science, then, makes known the truth that there is but one real consciousness. This consciousness is the consciousness of divine Mind. It is omnipresent. No man can get away from its benign influence. All real being is in divine Mind, and real being is recognized in the spiritual idea, which is perfect. In opposition to real consciousness or the spiritual idea is the counterfeit material sense, of man and the universe, belief in which subjects mortals to every sensuous impulse of sin and every description of disease. The divine Mind is true consciousness, and there is no other. That is the truth which Christian Science presents, the truth which alone is capable of freeing the world from its illusions and redeeming mankind from the false beliefs of material sense.

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Life on the Kirghiz Steppes

In his book "Russian and Nomad," E. Nelson Fell gives an interesting account of the life on the Kirghiz Steppes. New smelting works were to be erected at the Assumption Copper Mines. "But we had to hire at least a thousand men to accomplish the work we had planned within a reasonable time. For in Russia or at any rate in our part of Russia, everything is done by hand. First you smelt your iron, then you make your tool, then you cut your tree, then you make the wheels for your cart, then you haul the log and saw it, then you take your ax and cut the tongue on one board and the groove in the other, and so you lay your floor. And the masons follow the same plan, and the lime-burners the same, and a very good piece of work it all is when it is finished. The

resourcefulness of such men is simply marvelous; did we need a new boiler, our blacksmith asked for a boiler-plate and made one; were we planning a converter, our mechanic made it; in our part of the world, 'ex nihilo nihil fit' is not true. You start with nothing and end up with a concertina or a converter, according to taste."

"In the same manner the Kirghiz are extraordinarily clever along their own line of workmanship. The community starts with the camel, the sheep, the ox and the horse, and from these, as they and their families wander over the steppes, they evolve their tents, their clothes, their embroideries. Truly it seemed wonderful to us, with our machine-made, ready-to-use and ready-to-wear ideas, to watch how the same results could be accomplished by skillful fingers without machines, and what an extraordinarily high standard of comfort and achievement could be attained with an astonishingly modest standard of cost. After we had contemptuously torn out the old horsewhims at the mine and installed our beautiful, smooth-running cages, we never succeeded in lowering our costs to what they had been before the change. Some day the railway will be built into our old hand-made country, but I doubt if the railway will cheapen our standard cost of transportation; eight or nine dollars per ton toff for all classes of goods over a haul of four hundred and eighty miles. The Russians have an old chantey song which they sing when they are working in unison. It is called 'The Pile Drivers,' and runs as follows:

"Oh! the Englishman's clever, to lighten his toll
He invents first one means, then another,
But when his work's heavy, our son of the soil
Pulls the oak tree of Russia, his Mother."

Chorus
"Hey you faithful oak tree! Heyoh!
You, leafy one! She's going now!
She's going now!
So pull all! Pull all! and heyoh!"

"It was an inspiration to hear the Russians sing this song and they love so to sing it. . . . The musical harmonies of the song are luminous in their depths, wrapped in the beauty and sadness of the minor tone. Work, poetry and music; of these is the Russian made. Whether he is singing

Gospode pomilui (Lord have mercy on me) in his church, or singing to his fellow workmen to drive the pile, or calling to his horse to carry him quickly over the long road, the music is the same, the man the same.

"Very pleasant it is, this life of toil, interwoven with the bright threads of music and poetry and dancing, and with a childlike faith in God. There are many lands where conditions are simple and crude, but there is no country like Russia. . . . If you wish to understand them you must abandon the cast iron molds in which your western thoughts have been bound. If you will take the trouble you will find it well worth while. You will find that the great bearded man, of immense physical endurance, is like a child in his lack of consciousness of self, absence of conventionalities, obedience to impulse, clear directness of thought, love of the primary expressions of nature. . . . But, like a child, in spite of the dignity and purity of his vision, perhaps on account of it, he can be easily led."

In gray mist and in golden light,
Under the dawn, and the starry night
Not much to find, not much to see;
But the air was fresh, the path was free.

—William Allingham.

Inspirations
Inspirations only come to the disciplined; the indolent wait for them in vain.—P. G. Hamerton.

A Cosmopolitan City

From its earliest beginnings New York has been a cosmopolitan community; location, settlement, commerce and original population determined its type at the very start.

What it is today on a great scale, it was when only a handful of houses were grouped about the fort on the Battery. The noble harbor and the grassy point of land on which the future cosmopolitan city was to rise, were first seen by an Englishman holding a Dutch commission, commanding a crew of rough sea-dogs drawn from the sea ports of England and the dykes of Holland, in a high-built, clumsy craft of Dutch make bearing an English name. The Half-Moon, coming up the harbor on a September day in 1609, two years after the settlement at Jamestown, and eleven years before that of Plymouth, was a typical forerunner of a vast flotilla, bringing men and women of many races from all parts of Europe to feed the population of a city which is affiliated by racial ties with all parts of the globe."

"It was a small community that was at first known as New Amsterdam, a weak outpost of civilization, we read in one of the publications of the New York Historical Society,

written by Hamilton W. Mabie. "But it was already a cosmopolitan community, with a mixture of race and a confusion of tongues prophetic of the later city. The Dutch were in possession of the government, but there were Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans living side by side with them; and during the forty years of Dutch supremacy, these main streams of population flowed with fairly even current."

"As conditions became more settled immigration of a higher grade fed the little frontier town, . . . men of the class known in the old world as gentlemen. . . . The most influential men of the colony were Dutchmen, Englishmen, and Frenchmen."

"The first brought staying power and solid qualities of many kinds; the second his highly trained capacity for government; the Huguenot his genius for devotion, and that charm of manner which was to give the rough setting of social life on the edge of the wilderness the touch of dignity and refinement. Then

there was a mixed population, consisting of redemptioners and apprentices, largely of English and Irish blood. . . . There was a representation of the shiftless, incompetent, and irresponsible among the white population, and there was a considerable group of slaves. . . . No less than eighteen languages were spoken."

"There were a little later great

patroons ruling estates hundreds of miles square. . . . There were ladies

of the sun's bosom, who were ladies

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1917

EDITORIALS

The New American Army

WITHIN six months from the time of its decision to enter the great conflict, the United States has raised its regular or standing army to a war footing, has expanded and organized its National Guards in the individual States into a federal fighting force, has passed and put into operation a selective draft law, has constructed sixteen great cantonments for the reception of drafted men, and today is proceeding with the mobilization of the first call force of 343,500 men of the enlisted citizenry as smoothly as if militarism had been an accepted and cultivated branch of the country's business for half a century. Moreover, within six months the United States has placed an army on the western front, and to this army large additions are being made every week. As silently as flow the streams from more than 4000 concentration points toward the cantonments, flow also the streams of trained and equipped soldiers across the Atlantic. Every week fresh contingents depart on board monster transports that glide into the ocean awakening no more sound than might be made by an Indian canoe. How many men have already crossed is something for the Government alone to know; that the expeditionary stream will continue to flow eastward so long as the democracy of Europe calls for help is the important thing. The United States will be in the war to the end, no matter what the weekly, or monthly, or yearly drafts may be upon her resources of money or of men.

The first definite statement of the prospective fighting strength of the New American Army, within the next twelve months, was made by Secretary Baker, on Wednesday, in asking for emergency appropriations totaling \$277,416,000, which he said would be necessary to supply and equip an army of 2,300,000 men. The New Army and its needs, it is apparent, are both growing upon the Secretary and his aids. It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast estimates, and it is not an easy matter to compute the actual strength of a force justifying the vision of William Jennings Bryan, of a volunteer army that would spring by the million from the ground, in case of a national emergency. Potentially, 10,000,000 soldiers are available under the draft call. Much has been said of the number of exemptions claimed and granted. Little has been said of the one important fact that, as a result of the draft, there is a steady flow to the service of all the men for whom the nation can provide cantonments, equipment, and munitions at this time.

The submission of his latest estimate, as Secretary Baker put it, has been made necessary in order to provide increased facilities for the manufacture, issue, and storage of ordnance material; for the equipment of an additional half million men, in anticipation of a call for that number; for procuring additional rifles, an additional supply of small arms, ammunition for machine guns, rifle and pistol target practice of an army of 2,300,000; for construction work with which the engineer corps in France is charged; and for the equipment of special troops operating in the theater of war in Europe.

Every one of these items is interesting as pointing to the early day when the United States Army will be able to take its place at the front along a section of the battle line comparable in length and importance with the sections held by the British and French, for what the United States is working toward is just this, the taking over of a full share of the battle front, and the assumption of full responsibility for it.

The American troops have not yet seen service in the war. It seems, however, to be well understood in Washington that they will be engaged ordinarily, as are the British and French troops, by the beginning of next year, possibly before Christmas; but it is not expected that the New American Army will move as a whole, or undertake an independent "drive" before the early summer of 1918, when anywhere between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 men are to be in the United States ranks.

There are indications of impatience in the Republic over the apparent slowness with which the American forces are "getting down to work." This, however, is confined to uninformed circles. The Washington Government is well satisfied, as it should be. It is being guided, in the making of its new army, very largely by the governments of Great Britain and France. General Pershing, Sir Douglas Haig, Marshal Joffre, and General Petain, it may reasonably be presumed, are all in accord as to the degree of readiness the American forces shall have attained before being thrown against the enemy. If there is no sign of impatience abroad regarding the progress of the New American Army, there certainly should be none at home.

Italy and the Southern Slav

THE article which recently appeared in the Milan *Corriere della Sera*, expressing a strong sense of the necessity for a friendly agreement between the southern Slavs and Italy, is particularly welcome at the present juncture. The southern Slav question, ever since Italy entered the war, has been one of the points upon which there was clearly no manner of agreement, and, although by a tacit consent, responsible statesmen have avoided any definite pronouncements on the matter, there has been going on, all the time, a continuous discussion often bordering on the acrimonious.

The whole question was, of course, brought vividly into the light by the agreement concluded, a short time ago, by Mr. Pashitch, the Serbian Prime Minister, with the delegates of the Serbo-Croatian Slovene nations, at the present time subject to Austria. The frank declaration made at the time, that a united Jugo-Slav people fully recognized the importance of securing the friendship of Italy, and that any scheme which they might devise in the future would not infringe upon Italy's just claims in the Adriatic, has had a reassuring effect

throughout Italy, and may do much to produce that feeling of good will which is so especially essential to any settlement of rival claims in this region.

In their wildest dreams, the Jugo-Slavs have thrown their vision far afield indeed. They have produced the inevitable statistics to show that practically the whole of the Italian Irredenta was Slav, and, in their united Slav kingdom, they saw practically all that territory for which Italy is now struggling. Italy, on the other hand, also has had her extravagant views, views which refused to recognize any Southern Slav interests on the eastern Adriatic seaboard, and claimed that the "fourth wall to her house," as she insists that seaboard virtually is, should at no point be pierced by a Slav window.

Responsible Italian statesmen, however, if they ever entertained such an idea, have long since abandoned it. They recognize fully that an outlet, and a fully adequate outlet, for the Southern Slavs to the sea is essential. To put the matter on its lowest plane, Italy is now coming to see, in the words of the *Corriere della Sera*, that "the formation of an anti-Austrian state on the other bank of the Adriatic is in correspondence with her own vital interests."

The most far-seeing statesmen in Italy have, of course, always been friendly disposed to the Southern Slav. Thus, some twelve months ago, Signor Bissolati stated definitely, through the *Paris Matin*, that the policy of Italy was one of rapprochement with France on the one hand, and with the Southern Slavs on the other. The fear has been expressed abroad, he said, that Italy would not recognize the claims of the Southern Slav; but Italy has suffered too much oppression herself to wish to oppress anybody. We have a great and clearly defined task to perform on the eastern side of the Adriatic, and part of it will be to throw open the door of commerce to the Southern Slav, and place him in connection with the West.

It is this view which has apparently been gaining ground in Italy during the last year, and it is a view which, if faithfully adhered to, will assure the settlement on righteous lines of one of the most complicated of problems.

Changed Economic Conditions

ECONOMIC conditions, in the United States, have undergone a remarkable transformation since this country entered the war, six months ago. The Government is rapidly becoming one vast business corporation. To what extent governmental activities of the kind will continue, after the war, is problematical. The nation is not ready for a socialistic régime; but it may be assumed that, if good is to come out of the present regulations, there will be a closer supervision of industrial affairs by the Government in the future.

It may seem irksome for corporations earning fabulous sums, on account of the demands of the war, to be put on short rations as to profits, but such a course was the only one open in the emergency. Before the United States entered the war, practically all of the belligerent nations were making purchases of munitions and supplies of all kinds in the United States, and paying fancy prices for everything. Credit was sought, and furnished, on almost exorbitant terms. European peoples could scarcely refrain from contemptuous criticism of the United States, because its people were growing rich at their expense in their time of distress. Now, all this has been changed. Credit is being extended to the Allies on an enormous scale, and at rates about the same as those the United States Government is paying for its borrowings. New loans are being constantly advanced, until the total now approximates \$2,400,000,000. All kinds of supplies and munitions are furnished by the United States to its Allies at practically the same prices the United States pays for them. These prices have been, and are being, officially fixed by the Government, and one buyer supervises the purchases of almost everything needed by the United States and its allies. All is done on a stupendous scale. Although there are some extravagances, both necessary and unnecessary, it is safe to assume that the American Government is saving money, not only for itself and the Allies of Europe, but also for the individual consumer. Probably 75 per cent of the food supplies of the United States are under governmental control. The saving may be due as much to the check that has been put on advancing prices as to the fact that some substantial reductions in staple food prices have been brought about. It has been estimated that this saving already averages almost a dollar for every consumer in the United States. Waste has been eliminated to a very large extent, and production has been greatly increased. In short, the people are rapidly learning how to economize.

The average man is beginning to realize that the successful ending of the war is most largely dependent upon his own saving and efficiency. Patriotic appeal to him has not been in vain. The so-called laboring people have come manfully to the front. In some quarters, however, they still fall short of the need of the hour. The production of copper, for example, was curtailed, in August, many millions of pounds because of labor troubles at some of the principal mines. Women are being largely employed, in some lines of industry and commerce, to take the places of men who have been called to the front. This is a new feature in the nation's economic situation, and offers a problem that will require skill for its solution after the war. Taking conditions in the United States as a whole, it may safely be concluded that much progress in the art of living has resulted from the exigencies of the war, and that the Republic will profit further by what it is learning.

Mr. Holman's Advice

THE advice on the labor issues in the United Kingdom, so modestly yet courageously tendered by Mr. Holman, the Prime Minister of New South Wales, at a luncheon given in his honor by the Liberal War Committee at the House of Commons, is worthy of the most careful consideration. Mr. Holman is himself a labor leader. He entered political life as a labor advocate, and although his own party in Australia disowned him last

year, because of his attitude on conscription, that does not, in the least, impair his right to speak as an authority on labor questions. Mr. Holman has, moreover, brought to the consideration of labor problems in the United Kingdom all the freshness of the outsider's point of view. He sees matters in a true perspective, whilst it is in itself an argument in his favor that he was not afraid, as many might have been, because of the possibility of being misunderstood, to say what he thought.

Broadly speaking, Mr. Holman thinks that the chief failing in the present attitude of many British working men is their failure to take a long enough view; whilst the chief failing of the employers, who are in many cases the Government, is, in his opinion, a failure to get into immediate touch with the men, and thus obviate the danger of their true attitude and intention being misunderstood. "To be perfectly candid," he said, "I believe the workers are shortsighted, and that the problems of today assume greater importance to them than the problems of the future." As for the employers, his own experience had always been that, once the reasons in a dispute were explained, they could not be explained to a more generous or more sympathetic audience than the workers of Great Britain and Australia. But when no explanation was forthcoming, there was always a "friend" at hand to offer his explanation, which was that there was a conspiracy to rob them of their hard-earned liberties and to break up their trades unions. That was a conspiracy which must be broken.

Those who have followed the history of labor, during the last three years, with any care, cannot fail to admit the truth of Mr. Holman's statement. The more the matter is studied, the more clear it becomes that, in dealing with labor issues, the authorities would be well advised to display the utmost frankness. Over and over again those best qualified to speak on the matter have insisted that the one thing the workingman cannot endure is the thought that the tremendous extra calls being made upon him, and the sacrifices he is being asked to make do not all count for gains to his country only; but that a large, and an unduly large, share of the results of his labor are being taken by the employer.

Those who know anything about employers, the extent to which they are taxed, and the enormous sacrifices which, in the great majority of cases, they are making, know that this is not the case. It is, however, difficult to make this clear in official documents, and one hour of the frank explanation advocated by Mr. Holman is worth any number of official announcements. Mr. Holman comes from a country which has always shown a remarkable freedom in the matter of departing from precedents, if the occasion demanded, and it is welcome to find from Mr. Lloyd George's speech, which followed Mr. Holman's, that the British authorities are likely to profit by the advice of the New South Wales Premier.

In the Mesa Verde

THERE is reason for believing that a people advanced in civilization dwelt happily in what is now known as the Mesa Verde region of southwestern Colorado, ten, twenty, thirty, or forty thousand years ago, but who they were, what they were, and how they disappeared, are questions that are left to the deductions of such delvers after remote facts as Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, D. C., or to the conjectures of such lovers of the wild places of America as Enos A. Mills. The pueblos of the strange inhabitants of the Mesa Verde are now embraced in one of the many great national parks of the United States; in a reservation, that is, which insures the preservation of the excavated monuments of a bygone civilization, and a continuance of the research which is slowly but surely weaving, from the uncovered material, at least an interesting story of the period of the cliff dwellers.

In his work, "Your National Parks," Mr. Mills has written: "Weirdness, romance, and mystery dominate the Mesa Verde National Park. Towering high and dry above the surrounding country, carrying in places squat growths of piñon pines and cedars, it stands silently up in the sunlight. Combined with these things, the deserted, prehistoric cliff dwellings give the Mesa a strangeness and peculiar appeal. These monuments of a departed race tell but little of the story of the builders. They are the ruins of an ancient civilization that stood its day and vanished."

Until 1915, when Dr. Fewkes broke in upon the scene and became discontented with the showing made, the cliff dwellings were practically the only ruins discovered in the region. The finding of "Far View House" marked the beginning of a new era. This pueblo, exhumed, so to speak, from an immense sandy mound, was found to contain forty circular rooms and four circular ceremonial kivas. It is of two-story construction, and the rafters of the first story remain. Indications point to the probability that the pueblo may originally have had a third story and, altogether, fifty rooms.

The unearthing of the Sun Temple has probably excited more interest than any other achievement, thus far, of the archaeologists engaged in this region. Because of evidence of more advanced ideas in its construction, superior ornamentation, and so on, the conclusion was formed, too hastily, perhaps, that it represented a period much later than the cliff dwellings and some of the other excavated pueblos. Its better workmanship and more elaborate decoration might, however, be accounted for by assuming that into this temple was poured the genius of the existing civilization. Such a presumption is not inconsistent with the theory that the Sun Temple marked the height of the civilization and the close of the community life for which it stood.

Dr. Fewkes made some remarkable discoveries amid the mounds of the Mummy Lake region of the Mesa in the summer of 1916, and has continued his useful labors through the season just closed. Mummy Lake, it would seem from his investigations, was in reality a reservoir for the irrigation of land that must have been marvelously prolific. Far View House was uncovered in this district, and takes its name from the circumstance that it stands upon an eminence which affords a wonderful panoramic view of the country for many miles around.

The Mummy Lake clearing, it is explained by the United States Geological Survey, is still extremely fertile; the region in the summer season is a veritable flower garden.

Every year adds to the number of wonderful things brought to light in this, perhaps the most unique of all the great national parks. Numerous mounds still await excavation. So far as investigation has extended, it is already settled beyond dispute that the cliff dwellers were a much more numerous and important people than was at first supposed. Not the least among the thousands of things to attract the visitor to their haunts is the endless opportunity afforded for indulgence in speculation. One gifted with a fairly developed imagination may begin in the morning, and end late at night, in the cultivation of fancies, without more than scratching the soil of a fraction of this land of conjecture.

Notes and Comments

THE French press have had enough of it. The censor is bad, and they have grumbled at that, and proved their charge of unequal, illogical treatment. But here comes something equally outrageous. The Government has decreed, without the consent of Parliament, that the price of papers shall no longer be five centimes but ten. What is there to prevent the Government, asks one paper, from reducing the price of papers to one sou, or raising it to one franc and more? This is a formidable innovation, and a terrible precedent. Other papers state, quite calmly and firmly, that they will have none of it, five centimes their price has been, and five centimes it will remain. So, Monsieur le Ministre de la Justice, you are invited to reconsider your position!

ONE result of recent revelations as to the concoction of plots by German spies in the United States, long before there was serious thought of an open breach with the Berlin Government, will probably be to increase the wonder that official and individual welcome was extended to the blockade-running Deutschland, on the two occasions when she visited an American port. As a nation, the people of the United States unsuspectingly exchanged the highest quality of neutrality for the worst form of counterfeit comity, paid over the counter of international interchange by Count von Bernstorff, Captain von Papen, Captain Boy-Ed and their collaborators.

DR. LYTTELTON has provided the Nineteenth Century with personal experiences of "Some Humours of Boyhood," and a very entertaining paper it is. There is something of the nature of deliberate opinion in the account of the three creeds given by the boy of Shrewsbury school: "A long time ago they wrote the Apostles' Creed. Nobody believed it. So they waited a bit, and wrote the Nicene Creed. Still nobody believed it. So they waited a bit and wrote the Athanasian Creed; and they had to believe that." Then there is the youth of seventeen, who, after referring to Dean Stanley's writings, explained the origin of the Septuagint thus: "A long time ago Thucydides, Lord Clarendon, and Sir W. Raleigh sat down at a table; and the result of their laborious toil was the Septuagint."

DR. LYTTELTON gives some other instances of "howlers" of which he has heard, but which he thinks are too clever not to have been touched up. For instance, the answer to: "Trace the growth of the power of Parliament during the reign of the Tudors." "In the reign of Elizabeth the Commons were always petitioning the Sovereign to marry: a thing they would not have dreamt of doing in the time of Henry the Eighth." But unquestionably genuine was the reply of the boy in class to the question concerning two lines in the poem "To Althea: from Prison." Dr. Lyttelton explained to the boys that the lover prisoner, when he had sight of his lady, forgot his captivity. Then he asked X, what the lines meant:

Enlarged winds that curl the flood
Know no such liberty.

Such liberty as what or whose? and the youth, after a great deal of thought and some confusion, gravely said: "Such liberty as his when he'd got rid of her."

THE National Convention of Amalgamated Street and Railway Employees, in session at Providence, R. I., has decided to leave the one-man-car issue to individual unions, as a local matter. The one-man car is a street railway car operated by one man only. The driver, that is, also looks after collections, or, better still, the operating company enlists in the operation of the car the assistance of the agreeable passenger. The one-man car of other days was known as a boat-tail. When the passenger entered and failed to drop his nickel in the slot, the driver sent clicks along the conveyance to remind him of his duty. In this way an intimacy sprang up between the driver and the patron which might have made for the amenities and progress of democracy, if the driver and the patron could only have been in agreement during a reasonable part of the time.

NEWSPAPERS in many parts of the United States are already discussing prospective candidates for the Presidency in the campaign of 1920, particular reference being made to members of the present Cabinet. The discussion may, perhaps, be timely enough, but the important fact should not be lost sight of that every member of President Wilson's official family, while the war continues, has a full share of important business in hand. Even the preliminary construction of political party fences, just now, would not be looked upon with particular favor by people who are willingly bending every economic effort to win the war. The present is not the time for partisan politics.

UNLESS the United States Fuel Administration lowers the cost of warming apartment houses, during the coming winter, landlords may keep their tenants well refrigerated, thus displaying what they consider a pronounced degree of patriotism, by helping to conserve the nation's coal supply, while saving themselves from exorbitant costs. The tenant's consent is not usually considered necessary in such cases, but it would not be surprising if, in the present situation, he should make his wants known, both to the landlord and to the Fuel Administration.